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TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Knoxville, Tennessee

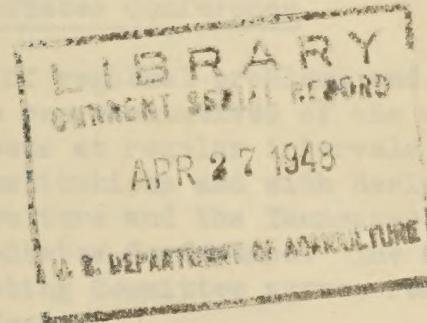
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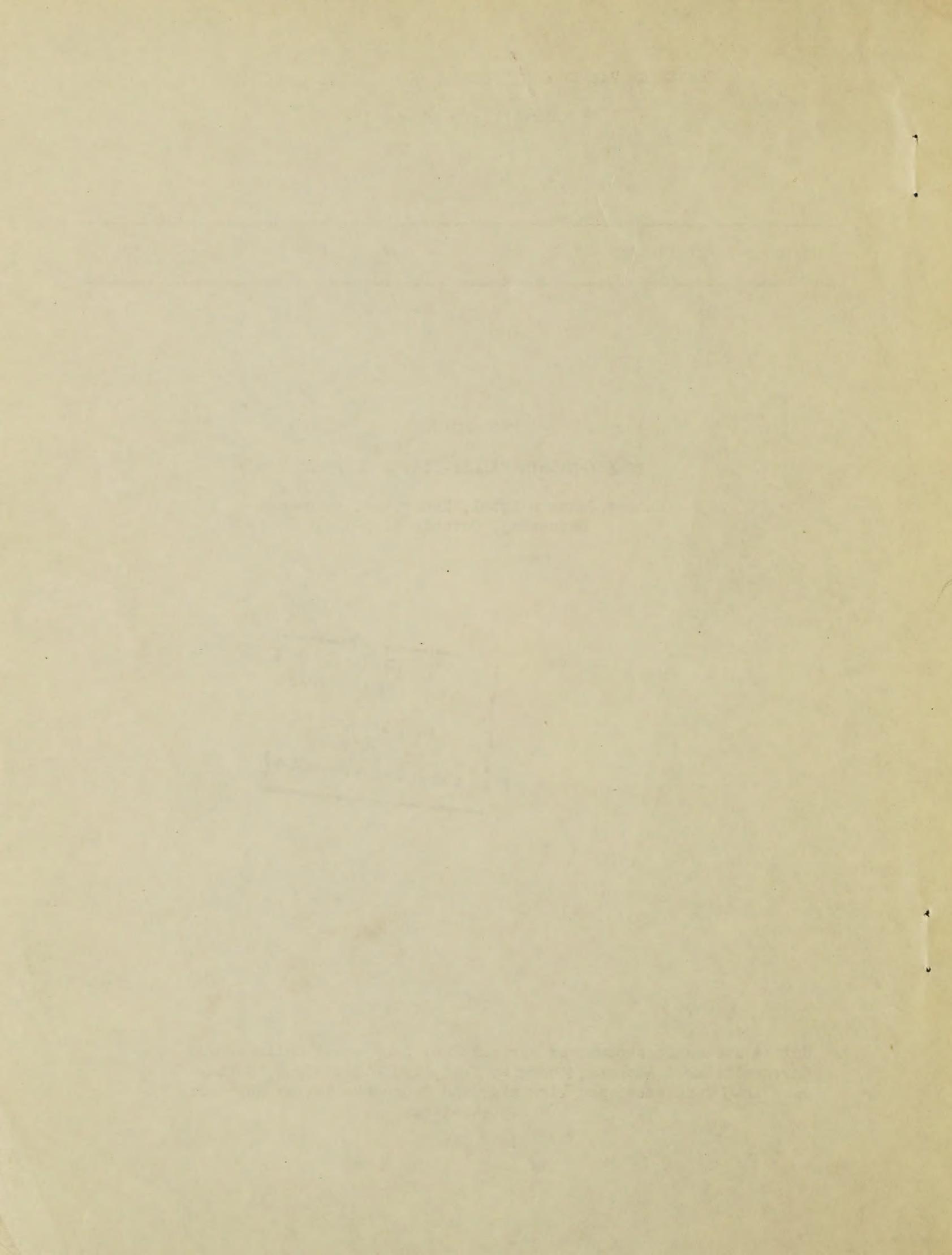
X PROCEEDINGS

TWENTY-EIGHTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee
Wednesday, October 1, 1947



United States Department of Agriculture; Land-Grant Colleges and Universities of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; and Tennessee Valley Authority Cooperating



ACKNOWLEDGMENTSCooperating Agencies

Under a Memorandum of Understanding, dated November 20, 1934, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the land-grant colleges of the seven Valley States expressed as their mutual objective in the Tennessee Valley: "To coordinate those phases of the research, extension, land-use planning, and educational activities of these agencies which are related to a unified, regional agricultural program."

Correlating Committee

To facilitate coordinated effort in meeting the problems of the region and to further development of a coordinated program, the Memorandum of Understanding provides for a Correlating Committee to consist of three members and an executive secretary.

Organization. Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman, representing the land-grant colleges; Charles F. Brannan, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. C. McAmis, representing the Tennessee Valley Authority; C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary.

Valley-States Conference

In order to facilitate discussion of regional problems and to receive advice and recommendations of responsible representatives of the cooperating agencies, the Correlating Committee meets at regular intervals with the deans and directors of the land-grant institutions and with designated representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority. This group constitutes the Valley-States Conference. The Chairman and the Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee serve, respectively, as Chairman and Secretary of the Conference.

Standing Committees

On request of the Correlating Committee, the Valley-States Conference established a number of Standing Committees to which the Correlating Committee may refer problems or proposals for special consideration and recommendations or reports. These committees and their present membership include:

Committee on Organization. I. O. Schaub, Chairman; Frank S. Chance; Russell Coleman; P. O. Davis; L. I. Jones; E. H. Wiecking; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Biological and Physical Research. Russell Coleman, Chairman; M. J. Funchess; Randall J. Jones; H. P. Stuckey; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Standing Committees - Continued

Committee on Cooperatives. L. I. Jones, Chairman; Walter S. Brown; Joseph G. Knapp; H. N. Young; C. F. Clayton, Secretary; S. L. Clement, Correlator

Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching. P. O. Davis, Chairman; C. E. Brehm; L. B. Dietrick; Charles Sheffield; E. H. White; C. F. Clayton, Secretary; L. G. Allbaugh, Correlator

Committee on Resource Utilization. Frank S. Chance, Chairman; Willis M. Baker; T. B. Hutcheson; Charles E. Kellogg; F. J. Welch; C. F. Clayton, Secretary; John Blackmore, Correlator

State Contact Officers

The Memorandum of Understanding also provides for the selection of a State contact officer by each of the seven land-grant colleges. The contact officer seeks to inform the college staff regarding the unified regional development program in the Tennessee Valley and to adjust the State program to best coordinate with the Valley program.

Contact Officers. S. G. Chandler, Georgia; T. B. Hutcheson, Virginia; E. J. Kinney, Kentucky; W. D. Lee, North Carolina; E. C. McReynolds, Tennessee; L. A. Olson, Mississippi; R. M. Reaves, Alabama

Committee on Tennessee Valley Program

To facilitate the work of State contact officers, each land-grant college selects from its faculty a Committee on Tennessee Valley Program. The State contact officer is a member, and usually the chairman of this Committee.

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TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

PROCEEDINGS

TWENTY-EIGHTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

Meeting at

Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee
Wednesday, October 1, 1947

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ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

SummaryAgency Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley

Special Advisory Committee. Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, reported on this item, as follows:

1. Read part of a letter, dated July 15, 1947, from President Donovan, Chairman of the Committee of Presidents, to Secretary Anderson, stating (with the concurrence of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority) that "the presidents agreed to accept the proposal of your representatives to enlarge the scope of the Committee to include problems of relationships other than the SCS matter as mentioned in your March 28 letter" (appendix, p. 39).
2. Read a reply, dated July 24, 1947, from Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan, expressing the hope of the Department that a solution can be achieved and that "we are not yet willing to admit inability to find that solution. There does prevail the belief, however, that the effort should not be continued indefinitely, but that the Special Committee should come forward with a proposal that it believes workable or a final report that it is unable to achieve that result" (appendix, p. 40).
3. Announced that at the next meeting of the Special Advisory Committee, scheduled to be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on December 2 and 3, the following items are to be discussed (appendix, p. 41):
 - a. Procedure of the Committee for consideration of scheduled topics
 - b. The Soil Conservation Service problem
 - c. Problems in the field of forestry, relating to
 - (1) Need for public forest land acquisition
 - (2) Coordinated forest research program
 - (3) Duplication of effort in forestry

Recommendations of Tennessee Valley Authority on Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946. The Chairman of the Correlating Committee reported the actions taken on the recommendations made to that Committee by the Tennessee Valley Authority regarding disposition of Secretary Anderson's letter. These recommendations were originally presented to the Special Advisory Committee in a statement dated October 28, 1946 (appendix, p. 42).

Classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley. The Chairman of the Correlating Committee reported recent steps to broaden work of this type in the Tennessee Valley and stated that "the Executive Secretary will undertake to prepare a prospectus for such a project, for transmittal to Assistant Secretary Brannan as a basis for exploring the

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possibilities of cooperation along this line among the appropriate agencies in the Department of Agriculture" (appendix, p. 43).

Policy and Procedure on Issuance of Publications

Proposed regional publication for the Tennessee Valley. The Chairman of the Correlating Committee, reporting on the recommendation made by Director P. O. Davis to the Twenty-Seventh Valley-States Conference for the establishment of a regional publication for the Tennessee Valley, stated that "in addition to the obstacles presented by considerations of policy, the Committee feels that budgetary and administrative arrangements for the handling of such a publication . . . would prove difficult or impossible to work out satisfactorily . . . The Committee recognizes that such a publication might be issued by TVA under its general cooperative relationships with the Valley land-grant institutions and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but feels that such an undertaking involves a matter of policy on the part of TVA and that the initiative for such an undertaking should come from that agency. . . These viewpoints of the Correlating Committee have been reported to the Tennessee Valley Authority in a letter dated August 15, 1947, addressed to Mr. George F. Gant, General Manager" (appendix, p. 44).

Publication of reports. Presentation of this part of the report of the Correlating Committee was deferred, pending further consideration of their recommendations by the Committee (appendix, p. 45).

Estimates of Fertilizer Requirements in the Tennessee Valley

The Chairman of the Correlating Committee reported concurrence of that Committee in the action of the Committee on Research on October 1, 1946, to defer obtaining estimates of fertilizer requirements in the Tennessee Valley, "pending clarification of specific need for such estimates by the Tennessee Valley Authority" (appendix, p. 45).

Enlargement of Committee on Research

The Chairman of the Correlating Committee reported a recommendation of that Committee that the Committee on Research and all other Standing Committees of the Conference expand their membership to include one representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and one representative of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Chairman also pointed out that the Chairman of each Standing Committee has authority to appoint members to his Committee from among members of the staffs of the cooperating agencies, but stated that "the Correlating Committee feels that it would not be desirable to add additional directors to the membership of the Committee on Research or to rotate the membership among the directors" (appendix, p. 45).

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

Expansion of Regional Projects to Include All Southeastern States

The Chairman of the Correlating Committee reported for that Committee "that cooperative relationships under the Memorandum of Understanding are directed specifically to the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley. Accordingly, the Committee decided that regional projects in this category could not properly be expanded to extend beyond the watershed of the Tennessee Valley, but that methods and procedures to facilitate the integration of such projects with projects of broader geographic scope may properly be recommended by the Correlating Committee on request of any party to the Memorandum of Understanding."

Accordingly, the Committee proposed, "as a matter of policy, to restrict the range of activities of the Correlating Committee and of the Standing Committees to a consideration of proposals, projects, and activities of the cooperating agencies under the Memorandum of Understanding" (appendix, p. 46).

Name and Functions of the Committee on Research

The Chairman of the Correlating Committee reported that the "Committee concurs in the recommendation made by the Committee on Research to change the name of that Committee to 'Committee on Biological and Physical Research' and to include engineering problems and the technical analysis and classification of soils in the field of work of that Committee."

"By the designation of its Executive Secretary as a member and secretary ex officio of the various Standing Committees, it is believed that correlation of the work of these Committees can be effected" (appendix, p. 47).

Membership of Standing Committees

The Chairman of the Correlating Committee reported new assignments to Standing Committees, and announced the present composition of these Committees, as follows (appendix, p. 47):

Committee on Organization. I. O. Schaub, Chairman; Frank S. Chance; Russell Coleman^{1/}; P. O. Davis; L. I. Jones; E. H. Wiecking; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Biological and Physical Research. Russell Coleman, Chairman^{1/}; M. J. Funchess; Randall J. Jones; H. P. Stuckey; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

^{1/} Appointment made subsequent to the meeting, because of resignation of Dean M. J. Funchess from the chairmanship (see text, p. 22).

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Committee on Cooperatives. L. I. Jones, Chairman; Walter S. Brown; Joseph G. Knapp; H. N. Young^{2/}; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching. P. O. Davis, Chairman; C. E. Brehm; L. B. Dietrick; Charles Sheffield; E. H. White; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Resource Utilization. Frank S. Chance, Chairman; Willis M. Baker; T. B. Hutcheson^{3/}; Charles E. Kellogg; F. J. Welch; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Study of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a Procedure in Government

The Chairman of the Correlating Committee reported that initiation of such a study, as a joint coordinated activity, at this time appears inadvisable to the Committee, in view of the number of studies of the same general type now in progress. In a letter dated August 18, 1947, a report of the Committee's viewpoints was made to the principals (appendix, p. 49).

Rural Housing in the Tennessee Valley

The Chairman of the Correlating Committee reported that "the Committee deems it inadvisable to undertake to initiate a regional project as a joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding at this time" and that "the Committee feels that it would be impracticable to undertake to establish at this time a joint regional research group to locate in the Tennessee Valley and to carry on research in farm housing, as recommended by the Committee on Resource Utilization in its report".

The Chairman also stated that the parties concerned were advised of these recommendations by letter dated August 21, 1947 (appendix, p. 50).

Proposed Committee on National Fertilizer Policy

The original motion adopted by the Twenty-Sixth Valley-States Conference, October 2, 1946 (Minutes, p. 5) was modified, for purposes of clarification, to read as follows:

2/ At the request of Director Young (see text, p. 27), and with the concurrence of Dean Hutcheson, Director Young, subsequent to the meeting, was placed on the Committee on Cooperatives, replacing Director Hutcheson, who changed from that Committee to the Committee on Resource Utilization to replace Director Young.

3/ See footnote 2.

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

That the Correlating Committee be requested to appoint a committee from this group to make some suggestions and recommendations in regard to the improvement of bills that have already been proposed, which will represent the expression of this group on what we believe is a sound fertilizer program.

The Chairman of the Correlating Committee reported that "it was the feeling of the Committee that the preparation of a joint report by a committee representative of the Valley-States Conference would not prove feasible at this time (appendix, p. 52).

USDA Estimates of Production Goals for Agriculture

Note was made by the Chairman of the Correlating Committee in his report of some discussion of this matter by the Correlating Committee, and of proposed discussions in the Department of Agriculture, with a view to developing a workable plan for handling the problem (appendix, p. 52).

Successor to Dr. James T. Jardine

The Chairman of the Correlating Committee, in his report, noted for the record the appointment of Mr. Robert W. Trullinger as Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to succeed Dr. James T. Jardine and that, accordingly, Mr. Trullinger becomes ex officio a member of the Valley-States Conference (appendix, p. 52).

USDA Representative on Correlating Committee

The Chairman of the Correlating Committee stated in his report that Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan is now acting as representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Correlating Committee in place of Mr. James G. Maddox, resigned (appendix, p. 53).

Agency Relationships Relating to Agricultural Research and Agricultural Research Program in the Tennessee Valley

In a letter dated August 18, 1947, the Correlating Committee requested the Committee on Research to report to the Correlating Committee, at the earliest practicable date, information on the following items:

1. A list of the basic contracts, understandings, and agreements governing the character, scope, and general administrative relationships involved in the initiation and carrying out of cooperative projects between or among the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding, together with any recommendations the Committee on Research may wish to make thereon.
2. A classified list of projects in the fields of biological and physical research now being carried on between or among the

SUMMARY

parties in connection with the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, together with recommendations regarding current projects, new projects, or initiation of new lines of research (appendix, p. 53).

In response to this request, the Committee on Research submitted a report to the Conference (appendix, p. 54) and transmitted copies of the report to the Correlating Committee.

In the discussion of the Committee's report, two questions were raised (text, p. 22):

1. Should the Committee include in its classified list those projects which deal with problems that directly relate to the Valley agricultural program and which are carried on between USDA and one or more Valley agencies or institutions?
2. Should the Committee be asked to pursue further the request for evaluation of current projects and to make suggestions as to new projects and as to new lines of research?

The general question was referred to the Correlating Committee for clarification (text, p. 26).

Resignation of Dean M. J. Funchess

Dean M. J. Funchess resigned as Chairman of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research (text, p. 22). Director Russell Coleman was subsequently appointed as Chairman of the Committee (text, p. 4).

Appointment of USDA and TVA Representatives on Standing Committees

Dean M. J. Funchess announced appointments of Dr. Randall J. Jones, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Dr. Frank W. Parker, Head, Division of Soils and Fertilizer, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture (or, in lieu of Dr. Parker, a mutually acceptable alternate from Dr. Parker's staff), to serve on the Committee on Biological and Physical Research (text, p. 19).

Director P. O. Davis announced appointments of Mr. E. H. White, Tennessee Valley Authority, and of Mr. Charles Sheffield, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to serve on the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching (text, p. 26).

Correlation of Programs in the Tennessee Valley

Chairman Gordon R. Clapp, Tennessee Valley Authority, discussed the general subject from the regional viewpoint (appendix, p. 58) and Dean Frank J. Welch, Mississippi State College, discussed it from the State and local viewpoints (appendix, p. 62).

ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE CONFERENCE

Chairman Clapp said, in part:

This Conference has grown up around the two basic ideas, as I understand it.

- (1) The idea that all of us who work in the region that is roughly defined by the great Tennessee River system have problems that are sufficiently common in their various parts that no one of us can do a job effectively unless we are cognizant of what the other fellow is trying to do; unless we know the precise point at which the work he is doing joins up with the work that we are trying to do...
- (2) The other idea that is represented in this Conference, it seems to me, is that we have built these relationships around the problems of the people rather than on the basis of an attempt to reconcile conflicting jurisdictions. When administrative agencies try to define their respective functions with the emphasis upon jurisdiction and attempt to twist problems to fit their jurisdiction, the problems become doubly confounded (appendix, p. 59).

• • •

This Valley-States Conference, therefore, has emerged for these two reasons: first, that we are dealing with problems common within a given region, and, second, that a federal responsibility represented in a federal regional agency can't be discharged without the help of the knowledge represented in the Valley institutions. Out of that has come the Memorandum of Understanding with the USDA, the land-grant colleges, and the TVA (appendix, p. 59).

• • •

From the TVA's point of view, no one of the specific activities that we are engaged in directly or otherwise is worth a hoot unless it relates finally to the overall objectives. If that is true, it seems to me to be as obvious as anything could be that correlation, collaboration, and integration of the myriad of things for which we have joint responsibility are just axiomatic. If we split this in parts, if we flood the Valley with separate activities, we dissipate what few energies we have, and we will never accomplish the objectives that we say to the public we are setting out to achieve (appendix, p. 62).

Effects of Recent Congressional Actions

Mr. Neil Bass, Tennessee Valley Authority, discussed effects on the budget (appendix, p. 66), and Mr. J. C. McAmis, Tennessee Valley Authority, discussed effects on the program (appendix, p. 67). Both statements had reference only to the joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection in the Tennessee Valley.

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The following points summarize the major implications of the discussion:

1. The fused tricalcium phosphate plant at Godwin, Tennessee, must be operated at an efficient level. Calcium metaphosphate production shall be as large as remaining funds will permit after providing a limited amount of triple superphosphate for special purposes.
2. Experimental fertilizers--fused tricalcium phosphate and calcium metaphosphate--will be used only in research or test-demonstrations and not in a sales program.
3. Sufficient personnel must be provided at State and county level to utilize these materials effectively in test-demonstrations in each Valley county.
4. Greater emphasis should be placed on:
 - a. Analysis of effectiveness and results of test-demonstrations.
 - b. Water control on the land and its relationship to soil minerals and land use.
 - c. Farm classification as a means of determining representativeness of test-demonstration farms in the pattern of farming.
 - d. Pilot farms as a means of additional intensive practical farm experimentation.
5. Continue emphasis on working with groups of organized farmers in distribution of materials and provision of other services contributing to the integrated agricultural program for the region.

A special question was asked by Mr. E. H. Wiecking, U. S. Department of Agriculture, regarding effects of the plan adopted by Congress for the amortization of the Federal Government's investment in the power facilities of TVA. The plan and its operation were explained by Mr. Bass (text, p. 30).

Cooperation of Negro Land-Grant Colleges

Mr. Neil Bass and Mr. E. H. White, Tennessee Valley Authority, presented, for the information of the Conference and with a view to obtaining suggestions and advice, informal statements of the viewpoints and proposals of representatives of the Negro land-grant colleges in the Valley States, relating to more effective participation of these institutions in the Valley agricultural program (text, p. 31).

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Next Meeting of Conference

On recommendation of the Correlating Committee, the Conference voted to hold its next meeting in Lexington, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 7, 1948.

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Conference, called the meeting to order at 9:10 a.m.

(For the roll of the Conference, see appendix, p. 36; and for the program of the Conference, see appendix, p. 37.)

The Chairman introduced H. P. Cooper, Dean, Agricultural College, and Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson Agricultural College; R. A. McGinty, Vice-Director, Clemson Agricultural Experiment Station; and I. L. Forbes, Vice-Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University.

REPORT OF CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, presented the report of that Committee (appendix, p. 38). Proceedings relating to this report follow.

PROGRESS REPORT

DISCUSSION

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee ValleySpecial Advisory Committee (appendix, p. 38)

Cooper. I am sure you all remember that this arose from a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture some two years ago^{4/} in which the Secretary brought up several things involving inter-agency relationships in the Tennessee Valley which he suggested for discussion by a Special Committee, with a view to reaching common agreement.

I am not sure that the Correlating Committee is actually a member of this Special Committee, but that it is merely participating

^{4/} The reference is to Secretary Anderson's letter, dated March 28, 1946, addressed to Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee (Minutes, Twenty-Fifth Valley-States Conference, April 3, 1946, p. 40).

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in discussions with the Special Advisory Committee in order to try to get things tied together.

Clayton. That viewpoint has been expressed.

McAmis. The written record shows that the Correlating Committee is not a member of the Special Committee. This Special Committee was created on request of the Secretary, whereas the Correlating Committee was established under the Memorandum of Understanding.

Recommendations of the Tennessee Valley Authority (appendix, p. 42)

Cooper. That is rather a long statement. However, I think it is important that all you gentlemen, occupying the positions you do, should know what is going on in this matter of relationships, the viewpoints that are being taken by the Committee that represents the several States that are joined with the TVA in this program. It may sound to you rather confusing, but I think definitely that certain problems are being put out of the way and that we are at last clarifying and putting in a better position certain of the other problems which have arisen in the region.

Classification and Analysis of Farms in the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 43)

Policy and Procedure
Relating to Issuance of Publications
As a Joint Coordinated Activity

Proposed Regional Publication for the Tennessee Valley (appendix, p. 44)

Cooper. A copy of the recommendations of the Correlating Committee on the proposal for a regional publication for the Tennessee Valley has been mailed to members of the Conference. Therefore, I shall not read the Committee's recommendations, unless you wish me to do so, but will include them in the Proceedings at this place (appendix, p. 44).

This is rather an important subject, as I see it. If you wish to discuss it later on, we will be glad to give it time. Do members of the Conference have a report of the Correlating Committee's action?

Clayton. Yes.

Cooper. I will leave it then and go on.

Publication of Reports (appendix, p. 45)

Cooper. A copy of the Committee's recommendations on this item has also been mailed to members of the Conference.

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Cooper. On this question, which you will find on the second page of the material that has been sent to you, the Correlating Committee realizes that certain recommendations to the principals are not as clear as they might be. Since we feel that statements dealing with such an important matter should be perfectly clear and acceptable to all parties concerned, the Correlating Committee wishes to withdraw these recommendations to the principals for further consideration and study. I know that delays this somewhat, but we think it is advisable; so we will pass that over now.

Estimates of Fertilizer Requirements
in the Tennessee Valley

(Appendix, p. 45)

Enlargement of Committee on Research

(Appendix, p. 45)

Cooper. I believe you have the recommendations of the Correlating Committee on this item also. Shall I read the recommendations? The gist of it is that the Chairman of each Standing Committee has authority to add to the membership of his committee. Do you think that requires anything additional?

Clayton. No.

Young. Can I raise a question pretty soon?

Cooper. Would you prefer to do it right now?

Young. How do people's names get on these committees?

Cooper. I believe I can answer that. I may have to have Mac (Mr. McAmis) help me out a little bit. The names are put on sometimes by the Chairman of the Committee, sometimes by Committee action--I am speaking of the Correlating Committee--and sometimes by the intercession of the Chairman of the Correlating Committee to get certain persons on. That gives you the lowdown. It always means a very good committee when that happens.

McAmis. The Chairman of the Committee.

Young. Suppose one chooses to transfer from one committee to another. Do we have any choice in the matter?

Cooper. It would be hard to say you do not have. They always say, Dr. Young, that an unwilling kiss is not a very good type of kiss. Does that answer your question or not?

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Expansion of Regional Projects
To Include All Southeastern States

(Appendix, p. 46)

Name and Functions
Of the Committee on Research

(Appendix, p. 47)

Membership of Standing Committees

(Appendix, p. 47)

Cooper. A report of changes in assignments to Standing Committees has been made to members of the Conference. So, I am not going to read that unless you want me to.

Study of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley
as a Procedure in Government

(Appendix, p. 49)

Cooper. Apparently one thing is very clear and that is that there are a large number of studies being made of the TVA region and of the relationships that have been and are being developed.

Davis. Do you have any idea when any of the reports will be ready?

Cooper. Only what I have read. Some should come out next year.

Clayton. One has been published by Mississippi. I have not seen it.

Young. We think that this procedure between TVA and the land-grant colleges in the Tennessee Valley is good. We should like to get some way of measuring it so that others will know about it.

Welch. Who is leader of the first project that you mention there?

Clayton. The Bureau of Public Administration, I believe.

Welch. Is there one individual who is project leader?

Cooper. It centers in the University of Alabama in the leadership.

Clayton. (Quoting) "With equivalent organizations in the Universities of Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, are cooperating with the Tennessee Valley Authority in this project."

McLeod. Greene, of the University of Tennessee.

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Cooper. Does that answer your question?

Welch. I was wondering if Martin, of Alabama, is.

Cooper. Martin, of Kentucky, is.

Clayton. Mr. Bass, do you have any information?

Bass. No.

Clayton. My information is mainly from Mr. L. L. Durisch, Chief, Government Research Staff, TVA, but I do not know about the personnel.

Rural Housing in the Tennessee Valley

(Appendix, p. 50)

Cooper. The idea of the Committee was to tie in with the Hope-Flannagan Act, to be properly integrated. Dr. McGinty, you can easily understand why we could reach that conclusion. We perhaps need to simplify some of the operations first and be able to take what is under way without getting matters in a jam.

McGinty. I think eventually an allotment will be made. There has been some allotment made already under Rural Housing. I think a good many will be made. It is considered one of the directives of the Bill.

Funchess. It will involve State projects?

McGinty. There will be regional projects and State projects.

Cooper. Is there any question on that?

Proposed Committee
On National Fertilizer Policy

(Appendix, p. 51)

Cooper. Any questions on that?

Cummings. Do I understand that that represents an expression of opinion of this body?

Cooper. The resolution which the Committee acted upon, it indicated as not feasible at this time. The resolution was that the Correlating Committee be requested to appoint a committee from this group to make some suggestions and recommendations in regard to the matter of bills which have already been proposed, to represent the expression of this group on what we believe is a sound fertilizer program.

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Cummings. Does "this group" mean fertilizer producers?

Young. A sound legislative program? Is that what it means?

Cooper. I'll read it again. You will have to interpret it.

The Chairman again read the paragraph in question, as follows:

That the Correlating Committee be requested to appoint a committee from this group to make some suggestions and recommendations in regard to the improvement of bills that have already been proposed to represent the expression of this group on what we believe is a sound fertilizer program.

Cooper. Of course, you have noted the action of the Correlating Committee. We did not feel that a report was feasible at this time.

Cummings. I should have attended some of these conferences, but I did not. Is the motion an expression of the Conference?

Cooper. This was a motion so this group would make an expression.

Chance. I do not understand who suggested "that the Correlating Committee appoint a committee from this group."

Coleman. I made that motion in Biloxi, and apparently the Correlating Committee did not think it necessary to make a motion. I understood from your report that bills presented in Congress represent the expression of this group. We doubt if that was true.

Cooper. Let me read this page to you again. It is important that we all understand it.

The Chairman again read the motion and the Committee's recommendation.

Welch. The bills embody an expression of this group?

Coleman. They embody an expression of the TVA...

Clayton. All it says is that officials of TVA expressed the official position of that agency.

Cooper. Secretary Anderson, for the Department, made his official representation; the TVA, their official representation, and various individuals and officials of the institutions had either stated their personal views or the viewpoints of their institutions.

Coleman. The Valley-States Conference has made none?

Cooper. The Committee felt that in view of the situations which prevailed, it would not ask a Committee of the Conference to prepare a statement.

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Young. I do not think that we should make any at this time or at any other time.

Kilbourne. The difficulty seems to be with the resolution.

Coleman. I think so. I made the motion but I did not punctuate the sentence. Will the Correlating Committee change its mind regardless of how we punctuate this sentence?

Cooper. I cannot speak for the Correlating Committee. There have been a few cases when I have attempted to say what they think and I have been wrong.

Cummings. Make a motion.

Coleman. A suggestion has been made, in order to clarify the matter, to change the wording of the motion so that it will read:

That the Correlating Committee be requested to appoint a committee from this group to make some suggestions and recommendations in regard to the improvement of bills that have already been proposed, which will represent the expression of this group on what we believe is a sound fertilizer program.

Cooper. Do I correctly express the view of the Correlating Committee when I say that the original motion as made and the action taken on it, should take care of the situation and that anyone who wishes to bring up, during the day, a motion on this matter may do so? I suggest the procedure that a new motion be presented at the time we get to the consideration of new business.

Schaub. May I make a motion?

Cooper. Yes.

Schaub. I move that the recommendation of the Committee be approved, subject to the suggested change in the wording of the original motion.

Funchess. Second.

Davis. I understand this refers to the change suggested by Dr. Coleman in the wording of his original motion.

Cooper. If I understand right, this motion of Dean Schaub's, which was seconded, is to approve the action of the Correlating Committee with reference to the motion that it had before it; but permits the Committee, for purposes of clarification, to change the wording of Dr. Coleman's original motion in accordance with his suggestion. Is that correct?

Davis. Yes.

The motion was agreed to.

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

USDA Estimates of Production Goals for Agriculture

(Appendix, p. 52)

Meetings of Valley-States Conference

(Appendix, p. 52)

State Contact Officers

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Successor to Dr. James T. Jardine

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USDA Representative on Correlating Committee

(Appendix, p. 53)

ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

DISCUSSION

Next Meeting of Conference

(Appendix, p. 53)

Other

(Appendix, p. 53)

Cooper. This concludes the report of the Correlating Committee.

Davis. I move the approval of the Committee's report as presented.

Welch. I second the motion made.

The motion was agreed to.

Davis. When will copies be distributed?

Clayton. The report will be included in the Proceedings; probably in 30 days.

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REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

DISCUSSION

Cooper. We go to the reports of the Standing Committees. Our first report is from the Committee on Organization, of which Dean Schaub is Chairman.

Schaub. The Committee on Organization has had no problems presented to it and we have not initiated any questions; therefore, the Committee has nothing further to report.

Cooper. You have heard the statement of Dean Schaub. Is there any suggestion?

COMMITTEE ON RESOURCE UTILIZATION

DISCUSSION

Cooper. The next report is for the Committee on Resource Utilization, of which Director Chance is Chairman.

Chance. I believe there was reference in the Correlating Committee's report to the action of that Committee, in which I concur heartily, on the housing project report submitted by the Committee on Resource Utilization. This Committee's activities are progressing closely in regard to the proposed farm classification work in the Valley. That is all that I have to report.

COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH

(Appendix, p. 53)

DISCUSSION

Cooper. The next report is for the Committee on Biological and Physical Research, Dean Funchess, Chairman.

Funchess. To protect myself, I want to state that I gave four copies of this report to the Executive Secretary, one for him and one for each member of the Committee. I am not going to read this report unless requested.

Cooper. Unless you very strenuously object, I think it ought to be read. We have something there worth listening to.

Dean Funchess then read the Committee's report (appendix, p. 53).

COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH

Funchess. May I make an oral report of two or three minutes?

Your Committee suggested that the Committee on Research enlarge that Committee by the appointment of a representative of TVA and a representative of the USDA. The recommendation was made some time ago, and some of us on that Committee were not sure we needed to enlarge it. We agreed to enlarge that Committee under certain conditions. I was authorized last night by the Committee to ask a representative of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dr. F. W. Parker, to become a member--either Dr. Parker or some other member of his laboratory. The intent of that is to say that our Committee rather likes the idea of selecting its members or having something to say about who is to be a member from the USDA.

With respect to membership from TVA, our Committee would like to have Dr. Randall Jones. Mr. Clayton was at our meeting last evening and I know he did not object.

Clayton. I'll state that I agree.

Cooper. I recollect the action of the Committee; your Committee has the authority to make such selections.

Funchess. My Committee suggested pointedly, however, although I shall not be Chairman after today, that I write the letter as of yesterday, and so date it, and work out with Dr. Parker or someone from his Division who would be the logical one to sit with us. Unless I am told not to do it, that is what I propose to do. Whoever has the authority, let Dr. Jones be appointed on our Committee.

I move adoption of the Committee's report.

Davis. I second the motion.

Clayton. I want to ask two questions about the report.

This request of the Correlating Committee was for a list of projects in the field of biological and physical research now being carried on between the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding. I notice that the Committee's report lists only projects carried on between the TVA and the land-grant institutions. Are there any projects at the present time in the Valley that come under the purview of the Memorandum of Understanding and are being carried on by the USDA? If there are none, of course the record is complete in that respect. If there are such projects, I assume that the intent of the Correlating Committee was to ask the Committee on Biological and Physical Research to include a list of such projects. The phrasing of the request is not only for projects among these agencies, but between these agencies. That means that

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Clayton. all projects of this type in the Valley carried on between any two (or more) parties to the Memorandum would be of interest to the Correlating Committee in its effort to get a bird's eye view of the total research carried on. So I raise a question as to whether that is in the job that the Committee has set for itself. If such a task is worth while, some consideration should be given as to how it may best be accomplished. Maybe some people here from the Department could help us on that question.

Funchess. That is a pointed question. I can't answer it. I submitted to the several States the questions that I got in Clayton's letter and I have given you what I got from them. If they have omitted something you will have to get it from the States. I'll be glad to help, but I submitted the questions as they came to me. That is the status of it.

Clayton. My second question is this: The Committee is asked to offer recommendations regarding current research, etc. In our discussion yesterday it was emphasized that that is a tough assignment. It is: current research, new projects, and new lines of research. I want to ask, Dean, whether the Committee contemplates pursuing that question or whether the present statement represents all that the Committee has in mind relative to it.

Funchess. I am serving only as temporary Chairman. That is number 1. Number 2: We thrashed that over in our meeting yesterday. Those last two or three lines of paragraph 2 of the request, if properly and adequately met, Mr. Chairman, would require a great deal of work by competent people. It asks for, in effect, an evaluation of current work and it asks for suggestions as to future research problems which should be opened up, etc. I don't think any man who is worth his salary in research work would undertake to do those things just on the spur of the moment. When you attempt to evaluate the research program under way in the Valley States--those projects I listed for you this morning--if you undertake to investigate them, you had better take time to go into them thoroughly. Here, also, is the question of new lines of endeavor which should be opened up. No man worth his salt will do that lightly either. As temporary Chairman--and on short notice--I made no attempt to tackle that part of the request. Those two or three points brought up in the last lines of this pointed request, if properly handled, will call for a great deal of work. It will call for the work of people like Randall Jones, who is employed here, to thoroughly go over what is in progress and then meet with a committee--it would take days to do the job satisfactorily, in my opinion. That is the situation in regard to those very innocent words in that last paragraph.

Clayton. Those were the two points that bothered me. I am not clear as to what the course is from here on out. On the first question:

COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH

Clayton. Are projects of the USDA involved in this question raised by the Correlating Committee, and, if so, is that a matter your Committee will undertake to explore?

Funchess. I don't know. I wrote the seven States, but not the USDA. Get the next Chairman to raise that question.

Clayton. Are there similar projects carried on cooperatively in the Valley by the Department that are not at present covered in the report of the Committee? Or should we infer that the U. S. Department of Agriculture is not participating in the Valley agricultural program?

Chance. Do you imply in that that through our regular grants to the experiment stations, generally, if all those funds are used with State and TVA funds in the prosecution of projects?

Clayton. The answer to that is not clear to me: Under what terms you should segregate those projects which are a part of the joint agricultural program in the Valley and those which are not.

Funchess. Unless someone knows and gives a clear directive, you will have no answer.

Chance. If you have reference to projects under the Bankhead Bill, etc., that is one question; if it is to separate projects, other than those involving those specific funds, that is another. A question asked in the latter way might get a different reply than the first question.

Cooper. Mr. Clayton, was the controlling phrase in the request a statement in connection with "the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley"? Is that, in your opinion, the controlling phrase? Just to go a little further, does that also imply, as you have thought it out, that "agricultural program" means the agricultural program that is and has been jointly developed between the several States and the TVA, or do you mean the agricultural program as a whole? Don't you mean to limit it to the agricultural program that is developed jointly with the TVA, that is, to projects which are in that particular field or fields. I think, Dean Funchess, that materially limits the request, if that is a proper viewpoint to be taken of it. It would imply that where institutions were carrying on research in this joint agricultural program, and were receiving financing from whatever source, they report these projects for the information of the Correlating Committee. That simplifies it, Dean, from the standpoint of your Committee, if that interpretation is correct.

Funchess. I don't know what reaction you would get from the directors of seven States in the region, if you were to ask them for a list of all of the projects. Just remember, I copied the questions that were asked of me and sent that request under quotations to

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Funchess. the several States, and this is what you have. If you want something else, it should be written down, and I am sure our Committee will do its best. If you want additional matter, the question should be framed to make clear what is wanted.

Clayton. Then the second question: Does the Committee propose to pursue this matter of current projects, new projects, and new lines of research?

Funchess. I will not be Chairman after this meeting so I will not attempt to answer this question. I will not take on the duties of the chairmanship of this Committee. A new Chairman must be selected, or you will have no Chairman when this meeting adjourns.

Cooper. No action has been taken on the Committee's report; there has been no expression from the group on the points raised by Mr. Clayton. First, do you wish to present any comments or discussion on the points raised by Mr. Clayton?

Funchess. May I add, just to emphasize your question, Mr. Chairman, it is much easier to try to get answers from the Directors here in this Conference by your pressing them on the questions you raise than to wait until a new Chairman is appointed, who will have to try to get the answers by correspondence. I am still on the Committee.

Cooper. Will you help me a little bit? Do you think we ought to go the rounds and ask for a count? We'll ask each of the States and agencies: (1) Should the Committee on Biological and Physical Research include in its classified list those projects which deal with problems that directly relate to the Valley agricultural program and which are carried on between USDA and one or more Valley agencies or institutions? (2) Should the Committee be asked to pursue further the request for evaluation of current projects and to make suggestions as to new projects and as to new lines of research?

Tennessee.

Chance. I want clarification of the questions asked. If it takes up the regular funds, yes; that is, from the research standpoint. I can't answer from the extension standpoint. If it is from other funds, offhand, I'll say no. I don't recall any.

Cooper. Virginia.

Young. No, as it relates to the program in the Valley, we don't now have any projects with the USDA.

Cooper. Georgia.

Stuckey. These two paragraphs are vague and indefinite. I'd like to re-emphasize the suggestion that the request of the Correlating Committee be spelled out more plainly so that we can know what we are expected to do.

COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH

Cooper. Mississippi.

Coleman. I think the discussion clarified my position. I didn't understand the questions. Funds that come to us from the Office of Experiment Stations are not considered USDA funds. Therefore, they would not come under the Memorandum of Understanding. We have no cooperative agreements with the USDA within the Valley parts of the State.

In the case of the second question, that we evaluate old lines of research and suggest new ones, I think that is worth while, if we had adequate help. It would be my hope in the future that the Committee would be in a position to do that, but at the present time, with the reduced budgets of almost all of the cooperating agencies, we can't see that there is a big demand for information on that momentarily.

Cooper. North Carolina.

Cummings. We have considerable amount of research in the station that bears on the program of agriculture in the Tennessee Valley area, but there are very few of our projects that are not in cooperation with the TVA. It seems to me that the Correlating Committee, if it wishes to obtain a perspective of the research of the cooperating institutions and agencies that has specific significance for the Valley agricultural program, cannot get such a picture merely by considering projects that are physically located in the Valley region. If we were going to report on all of our projects in the station, which are relevant to the Valley agricultural program in that sense, we should have to give you, probably, a large share of our total agricultural research program in the experiment station.

Cooper. Alabama.

Davis. No.

Cooper. As I recollect, we have, in Kentucky, several projects carried on from the funds of the institutions in the Tennessee Valley that are noncooperative. My answer is yes.

The Tennessee Valley Authority.

McAmis. I have a feeling that if we could get an answer to the second question and see what that situation is, we'd have a better idea of what would be desirable from all standpoints on the first question. I can see how Cummings is exactly right. Certainly that is true of the States which have a large part of their area in the Tennessee Valley. I am not sure how we would use information on all projects. If we had an answer to the kind of research that you think is necessary, we might in that way select the kind of job we have under the first question.

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Brehm. What you want, Mac, is a review or summary of all the research work which all of the States have under way in terms of the second question.

Funchess. That gets entirely away from Clayton's question.

McAmis. The purpose of the first is to get at the second.

Funchess. The intent of Clayton's question is this: The report that I made was not complete because I reported for the seven States only. Are there any with the USDA? I answered no.

Cooper. I'd answer it No, that way.

Clayton. I'd say that the Correlating Committee is concerned only with projects that relate to a unified Valley agricultural program. I think Cummings' and McAmis' suggestions are very much in point. How can this group draw a line to demark those projects that are a part of the unified Valley agricultural program and those that are not?

Funchess. That's very much broadening of the questions which I had submitted to me. You should work on this again and expand in whichever direction you want.

McAmis. On that basis, it seems to me that Coleman's exclusion of the work in cooperation with the Office of Experiment Stations would not be a proper basis. That should come in too.

Welch. Let the Committee decide what they want, instead of us.

Cooper. You mean the Research Committee?

Welch. Yes.

Cummings. But the questions were put by the Correlating Committee.

Davis. I move we refer the questions of interpretation and procedure to the Research Committee.

Cummings. I second it.

Coleman. Let me make a point. This information was obtained due to a request from the Correlating Committee. The confusion is brought by the fact that no director could interpret the statement as given in the questions. I'd like to say that a clear-cut statement should be made by the Correlating Committee as to what they want (and I'd like to know for what purpose), and then the Research Committee will make every attempt to get the information. I'd like to make that suggestion.

Clayton. The matter didn't arise quite as you put it. The Secretary of Agriculture in his letter of March 28, 1946, to the Chairman of

COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH

Clayton. the Correlating Committee, listed a number of topics and suggested that they be discussed in the framework of a Special Committee. One topic was research. The TVA took up the recommendations of the Secretary and made certain recommendations to the Correlating Committee as to how the recommendations of the Secretary should be handled. On the question of the integration of research, the Correlating Committee wanted help and called on the Committee on Biological and Physical Research to develop a prospectus which would form the basis of further examination of this topic in response to the Secretary's request.

I think Coleman's suggestion that the responsible Committee, namely, the Correlating Committee, be asked to make clear what is wanted, and why, is reasonable and proper.

Funchess. I doubt that you will get an answer to that, if you report on all current research work and on new projects. If you do that, you will need money to expand the program too.

McAmis. My suggestion is to try to prevent just that. Get at the second question and see what we could exclude. That procedure would tend to narrow rather than to expand the research program.

Funchess. Let me read the latter part of question two. It asks for recommendations regarding current projects. I think that is in order. But regarding the new projects: That shouldn't be undertaken lightly. That's good too. So there are only two points, Evaluation of current projects and suggestions for new projects. It will take time by a competent committee.

McAmis. A suggestion: Funchess mentioned Jones. Suppose we tackle this question this way. Let's take a State like Alabama, work it out, and see what you think is a fair way of going about getting the answer. Maybe, if we work it out in one State, we will get clarification of the job.

Cooper. We have two motions before us. (1) Acceptance of the Report of the Committee; and (2) that this matter be referred back to the Committee on Biological and Physical Research. Let's go back and deal with the motion Funchess made, since the last motion is not in order.

Chance. This is the point I want to make: In the light of the information that the Committee has, I think the report should be adopted as read. Now, Coleman's suggestion brings out another part of it.

Cooper. Any other comments? The question is on the motion of Dean Funchess that the report of the Committee be adopted.

The motion was agreed to.

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Cooper. I want to ask the USDA to make a report on the question of whether projects are being carried on in connection with the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, individually by organizations, or cooperatively.

Wiecking. It depends on the definition. I should think yes. I can't speak authoritatively, without first conferring with the responsible research agencies of the Department.

Schaub. It seems to me that we need something here to show work going on, so we'll know what is being done, and that will lead to the other, what additional research needs to be initiated.

Funchess. My report gives what is being done by every State.

Cooper. Would you be willing to have this referred back to the Correlating Committee for further consideration in the light of your comments?

Schaub. I move that the general question of the research work carried on in relation to the Valley agricultural program be referred back to the Correlating Committee for further consideration.

Young. Do you mean work carried on with the TVA or the program in the Valley?

Cooper. The motion, I understand, refers to anyone's program in the Valley in agriculture. It is moved to refer the general question to the Correlating Committee.

Chance. I second the motion.

Wiecking. I suggest that the whole problem be taken up by the Correlating Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON EXTENSION AND RESIDENT TEACHING

DISCUSSION

Cooper. Next, we have the report of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching. Director Davis.

Davis. Our Committee is in the same spot as the Committee on Organization, as reported by Dean Schaub. We have had nothing referred to us; so have taken no action. We do have the question of increasing the personnel of the Committee. Previously, we decided not to increase our membership. We have just now had a short session of this Committee, however, and we recommend the addition of a man from the USDA and one from TVA to the

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVES

Davis. membership of the Committee. It is our desire that the man from the USDA be Charles Sheffield, and from TVA, E. H. White.

I move approval of the Committee's report.

Stuckey. Second.

Cooper. The motion is on approval of the Committee's proposal to appoint two additional members, namely, Charles Sheffield of the USDA, and E. H. White of the TVA. The Chairman of the Committee is expected to see that this action is put into effect.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVES

DISCUSSION

Cooper. We hear next from the Committee on Cooperatives.

Clayton. The Committee includes, in addition to Mr. Jones, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hutcheson, and Mr. Knapp. None is present. So far as I know, the Committee has no report, but Mr. Skinner, who is here to represent Director Brown, may wish to make a statement.

Skinner. I represent Director Brown, but I have no statement to make for the Committee.

Cooper. Unless the group has a suggestion to offer for the Committee's attention, we shall proceed. As stated, the Committee had no report to make.

Dr. Young, I think you brought up a matter in this connection. I understand your point is that you would prefer to be a member of the Committee on Cooperatives.

Young. I have been taken off that Committee and put on another one. I'd like to stay on the Cooperatives Committee. I know more about that subject. Can that be taken care of?

Cooper. I feel sure that something can be done about that. You wish to serve on the Committee on Cooperatives, rather than on the Committee on Resource Utilization.

Coleman. May I suggest that you list the more recent Committee appointments?

Cooper. Let me take care of Dr. Young first. That question will come up before the Correlating Committee and they will take cognizance of your request. I would say, Doctor, from my experience in knowing you, that you could also well act on the Committee on Resource Utilization.

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Clayton. Would you prefer to serve on both?

Young. If desired, but I should prefer not. My first choice would be the Committee on Cooperatives.

Clayton. I think, Dean, that both Dr. Young and the Conference should have a word of explanation on this. For awhile, we had Director Brown serving on two committees. We did not have enough members in the Conference to go around. We try, as nearly as we can, to make these Committee assignments fit the major interests of the members. We try, for example, to avoid placing extension people on research committees and vice versa. Also, we wanted to place some of our new members--Dean Hutcheson of VPI--Dean Welch and Director Coleman, of Mississippi--on Standing Committees. That necessarily involved making some shifts in present Committee membership. It thus fell out that Dean Welch and Director Young, both of whom are economists, were asked to serve on the Committee on Resource Utilization. These were the only considerations involved in the changes made.

Cooper. The question has been asked: "Who are the Committee members?" I have the list.

The Chairman read the list of Committee members (appendix, p. 48).

Funchess. Let me ask: How are committee chairmen selected--by appointment of the Correlating Committee, by election, or how? I am not going to serve further.

Clayton. They are appointed by the Chairman of the Correlating Committee.

Cooper. It is now 11:55. Is there any matter you wish to bring up before lunch time? If not, we will recess now and reconvene at 1:30.

Accordingly, the Conference recessed for lunch. At lunch, the Chairman introduced Director Harcourt A. Morgan of the Tennessee Valley Authority, who spoke to the group informally.

The Conference reconvened at 1:30 p.m.

CORRELATION OF REGIONAL AND STATE PROGRAMS
IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY

DISCUSSION

At the Regional Level

Cooper. We are now to hear discussions of an interesting and important topic: "Correlation of regional and State programs". Mr. Gordon Clapp, Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority,

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will discuss correlation of regional programs. We all know Mr. Clapp and we appreciate his consenting to present a statement at this time. Mr. Clapp.

Mr. Clapp's statement appears in the appendix, p. 58.

Cooper. I am sure all of us will draw renewed inspiration and faith from the statement that Mr. Clapp has made to us. On behalf of the Conference, I wish to thank you for your fine statement, Mr. Clapp, and we hope, if your time permits, that you will remain with us and take part in the further discussions to follow.

At the State and Local Levels

Cooper. We are now to hear from Dean Welch of Mississippi State College, who will discuss correlation of State and local programs in the Tennessee Valley. Dean Welch.

Dean Welch's statement appears in the appendix, p. 62.

Cooper. Thank you, Dean Welch. I found myself intensely interested as you read parts of the Memorandum of Understanding. I am sure that everyone will remember it. It was interesting to me, also, to have you bring out those points upon which I believe our agricultural development has been made and procedure has been so soundly founded. Perhaps I ought to say for the Committee, and for Mr. Clayton, possibly, that we should have had some discussions like this long before this time, because, after all, we do forget some of the details and some of the understandings.

EFFECTS OF RECENT LEGISLATIVE AND BUDGETARY ACTIONS OF CONGRESS

DISCUSSION

On the Budget

Cooper. We will now proceed to our item IV, in which we are dealing with a very interesting topic--at least those presenting the topic to us are going to make it a very interesting topic. The first phase of the general topic--effects on the budget--will be presented by Mr. Neil Bass.

Mr. Bass' statement appears in the appendix, p. 66.

On the Program

Bass. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to call on Mr. McAmis to discuss the effects of the budget reductions on the program.

Mr. McAmis' statement appears in the appendix, p. 67.

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Cooper. Any questions?

Davis. Haven't all the States adjusted to carry on the program at practically the same level? We did have to cut off some counties. We are throwing other help into that and thereby continuing it with full steam. I want to do what is orthodox here.

McAmis. I am not sure it hasn't all been worked out. One difficulty is that our budgets are on an annual basis, whereas our appropriations are on a fiscal-year basis. We didn't know this budget and couldn't know it until after July 1, and that was 6 months after the time that you generally make your arrangements. That made it a very difficult thing for you as well as for us; and another thing, there are some places where we still don't know what is going to happen. Almost weekly, these uncertainties are gradually clearing up.

Cooper. Other questions? Anything from the experiment stations?

McLeod. Do you mean metaphosphate and fused phosphate? Do you want to drop those?

McAmis. It doesn't mean reducing the total to any great extent.

Cooper. Any other questions?

Wiecking. I'd like to ask a question about another part of the TVA operation--the provision about the payment of the power investment. What impact does that have on TVA?

Cooper. Do you want to discuss power, Mr. Bass?

Bass. The segment of the TVA budget which McAmis and I discussed of course relates to the operation of what we identify as the resource development activities and it generally includes the co-operative relationship between TVA and your institutions. There are two other (major) segments of the TVA budget--one related to the construction of dams and the other, to the power program. It has been the policy of the TVA, of course, to return to the Federal Government all of the revenues from the power program in excess of those required to pay operating expenses, to construct new facilities that are needed to render power service. Further, under the TVA Act, the TVA Board makes a determination of the amount of power revenues over and above those required for these needs, and this excess, so determined, is paid into the Treasury each year. Mr. Wiecking referred to a policy expression on the part of the Congress to set up a fixed schedule for the repayment of the Government's investment in TVA power facilities over a period of years. A number of alternative repayment schedules were discussed by the Congressional Committees reviewing the matter. One alternative would have required equal annual payments over a 40-year period. The alternative adopted

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by the Committee was to require a payment of one-fourth the total investment during each 10-year period for the next 40 years. The sums will be paid annually but with a flexibility within each 10-year period.

Cooper. As I understand it, we are going ahead on approximately the same basis that we have in the past, so that, so far as the State is concerned, from the standpoint of materials, we can look forward to a year of experiment, as in the past. So far as the fundamental setup from a financial standpoint is concerned, the machinery is moving along in a general way, about the way it was before. That is a pretty good record.

OTHER BUSINESS

Cooper. Any other business? Ernie (Mr. Wiecking), you are here as official representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and you have not said anything. Have you any comments?

Wiecking. Mr. Brannan was sorry he couldn't be here. We have some problems to work out. All I can do is express sincere hope that we can get them worked out. That is not going to be easy.

Cooper. I think if we all work at it, we will find a way.

Cooperation of Negro Land-Grant Colleges

Bass. I had one subject that I'd like to raise in order to obtain some advice from this group. I hope in raising it here that I am not presumptuous at all, since it is a problem that faces all of us in the region. Specifically, it is this: We have been importuned by representatives of the Negro land-grant college association, and by the association itself, to give an expression to them as to how they might fit into the regional program. They would like to make some contribution. For example, they expressed a very great interest in agriculture. They are training in their institutions staff members who are employed by the extension services. We do not wish our response to their question to sound procedural or to be arbitrary. If it is in order, I wish some of you gentlemen would discuss the subject with the view of guiding us in our response to their inquiry. Perhaps Mr. White, who has been a little closer to the problem than I, would like to add some specifics of the request and what the group are asking and what we might propose in terms of cooperation.

White. Mr. Chairman, I know that members of this group are not unfamiliar with this problem. It is a problem. When we talk about regional development and we talk about a unified program of the Valley--that very situation implies there is a place for

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every organized group to make a contribution if what it is doing is in the interest of the regional program; so I think we have to recognize there is a problem to be dealt with. There are perhaps two or three ways that this matter could be approached. We have had a request from the Negro land-grant college of Kentucky to TVA to make available phosphate materials for its use in an educational program. P. O. (Director Davis) is acquainted with a similar angle of this problem. We propose to follow through on the leads that have developed in Kentucky and in Alabama. Whether that will set up a pattern by which this problem can be worked out, only time can tell. We plan to proceed as we have undertaken to do with Kentucky. You will hear from us later on.

Davis. Alabama has not, as a State, dealt specifically with that. I am trying to get a little light on it.

Young. We did not use any TVA money. We have a substation of Negro land-grant colleges. They are getting a little money from us direct.

Davis. Mr. Chairman, I would make this suggestion. This is not a sleeping subject. It is alive, as you know. I don't know how to deal with it, but, Dean, that is one of the things I have as a "must" on top of my desk.

White. This matter in Kentucky had its origin in something more related to research.

Funchess. I do not want to sound critical. It is presented and we are asked for comments. You have to be more specific. What has been asked?

White. A committee of the Negro land-grant colleges of the Southern Region asked for an appointment with the TVA Board of Directors, and we had an all-day session with that committee. In substance, this committee stated:

We believe that we can make a contribution to the regional program in the Valley, that is, from the standpoint of the Valley as a watershed; that we can participate out of the Valley just as other land-grant colleges out of the Valley can participate. We would like TVA to let us participate from the receiving as well as the giving end.

Some work has been done in Alabama--at the Negro land-grant college, on freezer locker work. There have been some surveys made by Tuskegee. In these surveys, a direct request came from TVA to do certain specific things. We believe that we have a contribution to make, and here are some things we would like TVA to consider:

NEGRO LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

1. This association be recognized as a part of the Valley association.
2. If that is not possible, we would like for TVA to organize or permit us to organize a conference similar to that now in existence.
3. If neither one of these is feasible, we would like the TVA to work with the colleges individually.

White. These were specific proposals. We believe that there is some way by which this participation or contribution can be effectively utilized. The point is that we don't know how fast it can be done. Dean (Dean Funchess), does that clarify the situation?

Funchess. Yes, that is better.

Young. Did they ask you for definite sums of money?

White. The proposal from Kentucky is rather specific, but not in terms of actual dollars. I do not know whether something can be worked out that will meet that request.

Young. Someone asked me for money. They said they did not have money to train their graduate students. They were reminded that was not research.

Funchess. I have had a number of contacts but they have been rather vague. If there is some way that we should help TVA, I am for it, but up to this time I haven't seen any practical approach to the problem.

Young. In my opinion, the best solution is within States. I make the suggestion that in our respective States we try to deal with this subject. Each one in our respective States should be very alert to do what we can. If you can work something out, or if we can work something out, we should exchange ideas so that it will be helpful to each other.

Cooper. I think it is a matter of very great importance, and I do not think, Mr. White, it can be shifted away from places such as the TVA or from the Government. I am sure that there is going to be strong representations, addition to those that have been made, among Government, and it is going to be directly in the line of research. I think you know that there was a committee appointed this past year to study the Negro land-grant college association, to study land-grant colleges, and a number of gentlemen from land-grant colleges are going to participate in that study. The purpose, as expressed to me, was the developing of research organization within those institutions, and

PROCEEDINGS

Cooper. that there "had not been a recognition of the possibilities in that field of research." I was in Washington a couple of days, and what I heard indicated that this is moving along with reasonable speed, and I think, from the little I heard, the matter is also going to be brought up to the association of land-grant colleges.

Funchess. We are reaching a lot of Negroes in our branch station and in Auburn. Our research is done for white or black.

White. The committee stated that the extension service draws on the Negro land-grant college for Negro county agents, and when these agents get into the work where the test-demonstration procedure is involved, they are not acquainted with it. Certainly there should be some way by which these Negro graduates could contact and find out what the regional program is about.

Cooper. Anything else? Any other questions? Are you ready to adjourn?

Chance. I move we adjourn.

Stuckey. I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to and, accordingly, the Conference adjourned at 3:50 p.m. to meet next on Wednesday, April 7, 1948, in Lexington, Kentucky.

APPENDIX

TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

PROCEEDINGS
TWENTY-EIGHTH VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee
Wednesday, October 1, 1947

* * * * *

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* * * * *

VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

ROLL OF CONFERENCE^{5/}Alabama

Davis, P. O., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Auburn
 Funchess, M. J., Dean, School of Agriculture, and Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn

Georgia

Chandler, S. G., Assistant District Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, Athens
 Skinner, L. I., Assistant Director, representing Walter Brown, Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Athens
 Stuckey, H. P., Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Athens

Kentucky

Cooper, Thomas, Dean, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, and Director, Agricultural Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension Service, Lexington

Louisiana

Forbes, I. L., Vice Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge

Mississippi

Coleman, Russell, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, State College
 Welch, Frank J., Dean, School of Agriculture, State College

North Carolina

Cummings, Ralph W., Head, Agronomy Department, representing L. D. Baver, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dean, School of Agriculture, Raleigh
 Schaub, I. O., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh

South Carolina

Cooper, H. P., Dean, School of Agriculture, and Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson
 McGinty, R. A., Vice Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson

5/ See text, p.10.

ROSTER

Tennessee

Brehm, C. E., Acting President, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
 Chance, Frank S., Vice Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville
 McLeod, J. H., Acting Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Knoxville
 McReynolds, E. C., Coordinator of Cooperative Programs, University of Tennessee,
 Knoxville

Virginia

Dietrick, L. B., Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Blacksburg
 Young, H. N., Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg

Tennessee Valley Authority

Bass, Neil, Chief Conservation Engineer, Knoxville
 Clapp, Gordon R., Chairman, Board of Directors, Knoxville
 Kilbourne, Richard E., Assistant Director, Forestry Relations Department,
 Norris
 McAmis, J. C., Director, Agricultural Relations Department, Knoxville
 White, E. H., Assistant Director, Agricultural Relations Department,
 Knoxville

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Gaston, T. L., Assistant to the Chief, Soil Conservation Service, Washington
 Moseley, C. Hilary, representing Dave Davidson, Assistant Administrator for
 Production, Production and Marketing Administration, and Vice President,
 Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington
 Wiecking, E. H., representing Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary,
 Washington

Correlating Committee

Cooper, Thomas, representing land-grant colleges, Lexington, Kentucky
 McAmis, J. C., representing Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee
 Clayton, C. F., Executive Secretary, Knoxville, Tennessee

PROGRAM^{6/}Morning Session

Opening of Conference	Thomas Cooper, Chairman
I. Report of Correlating Committee	Thomas Cooper, Chairman

6/ See text, p.10.

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Morning Session -Continued

II. Report of Standing Committees

Committee on Organization	I. O. Schaub, Chairman
Committee on Resource Utilization	Frank S. Chance, Chairman
Committee on Biological and Physical Research	M. J. Funchess, Chairman
Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching	P. O. Davis, Chairman
Committee on Cooperatives	L. I. Jones, Chairman

Luncheon

Arrangements have been made for a group luncheon, to begin at 12:15 p.m., at the Andrew Johnson Hotel.

Afternoon Session

III. Correlation of regional and State programs in the Tennessee Valley

At the regional level	Gordon R. Clapp
At the State and local levels	Frank J. Welch

IV. Effects of recent legislative and budgetary actions of Congress on the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley

On the budget	Neil Bass
On the program.	J. C. McAmis

V. Other business

VI. Adjournment of Conference

REPORT OF CORRELATING COMMITTEE^{7/}

by
Thomas Cooper, Chairman

PROGRESS REPORT

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee ValleySpecial Advisory Committee

At the last meeting of the Conference, on April 2, 1947, reference was made to the fact that a question regarding the scope of the work of the

^{7/} See text, p. 10.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Special Advisory Committee had arisen. In this connection, I read to the Conference my letter of March 25, 1947, addressed to President Donovan, Chairman, Committee of Presidents, Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley. For your further information on this point, I wish to report that the college presidents met with officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville on June 23, 1947, and at that meeting it was decided to clarify the point in question by authorizing the Chairman of the Committee of Presidents (President Donovan) to address a letter to Secretary Anderson, advising the Secretary that the authorization of the representatives of the colleges and of the Tennessee Valley Authority on the Advisory Committee is broadened to provide for consideration by the Special Advisory Committee of certain other aspects of agency relationships in the Tennessee Valley.

Pursuant to this authorization, President Donovan wrote to Secretary Anderson on July 15, 1947. In his letter to Secretary Anderson, President Donovan, after quoting from my letter of March 25, states:

Upon receipt of Dean Cooper's letter, I communicated with the presidents of the land-grant colleges in the Tennessee Valley and with the Tennessee Valley Authority. It was finally decided that we should meet for the purpose of again discussing this problem. This meeting was held Monday, June 23. The members of the committee representing the land-grant colleges reported to us in some detail the points of view of the representatives of the Department, the colleges and the TVA.

The presidents expressed deep regret that the basis for a common agreement had not been found and that a mutually acceptable plan had not been proposed. The presidents gave special consideration to the report which we understand your representatives on the committee submitted to you. They were in agreement with the proposal of your representatives that (1) the activities of the SCS as they affect the Tennessee Valley region should be held in status quo, and (2) that the Special Advisory Committee should be authorized to give consideration to other problems of coordination mentioned in your letter to Dean Cooper of March 28, 1946. It was the judgment of the presidents that the Committee should not cease its search for a plan of administrative and financial arrangements which would bring the Soil Conservation Service into the Valley's established program of soil and water conservation in a way that would assure continued unification of all assistance and activity at the county level and utilize SCS resources in the most effective manner. While they expressed an unwillingness to dismiss the Committee until something concrete had been evolved, the presidents agreed to accept the proposal of your representatives to enlarge the scope of the Committee to include problems of relationships other than the SCS matter as mentioned in your March 28 letter. They expressed the hope that such problems could be speedily cleared away.

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

It is our opinion that desirable results have been obtained under the program that has been in effect since the adoption of the Memorandum of Understanding of 1914. We believe that the principle set forth in that document is fundamentally sound, and we are confident that it should not be abrogated. Upon the passage of the TVA Act in 1933, the USDA, the TVA and the several land-grant colleges here represented entered into a Memorandum of Understanding for the purpose of coordinating their efforts in the interest of a regional program. This memorandum specifically provides that the method for combining coordinated activities related to the regional program be related to the program which has existed for many years between the colleges and the USDA for the continuation of research and extension projects. The historical developments of the relationships that have proved to be sound and valid should not be lightly cast overboard. The historical development of our relationship merits deep consideration by both the USDA and the land-grant colleges. Therefore, we recommend that the Special Committee continue its meetings with the intention of finding a solution which will be acceptable to all parties concerned regarding the SCS problem as well as other problems of coordination. It is our understanding that there will be no further extension of the soil conservation work in the Tennessee Valley area or the stimulation of the soil conservation districts as long as there is any hope of reaching an agreement on our cooperative relations in the area.

The Board of the TVA concurred in the viewpoints of the presidents and in our recommendations to you.

Cordially yours,

/s/ H. L. Donovan

H. L. Donovan
Chairman, Committee of Presidents
Land-Grant Colleges of the
Tennessee Valley

On July 24, 1947, Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan replied to President Donovan's letter, as follows:

In Secretary Anderson's absence, I am taking the liberty of answering your letter of July 15th and of expressing the Department's gratification with the decision of the Presidents of the Tennessee Valley States to continue the discussions of the Special Committee on Land-Grant Colleges, TVA and Department relationships. I have supplied Secretary Anderson with formal reports of the proceedings of the Special Committee. We have also discussed the progress of the Committee's work from time to time. Hence, I am confident that he will be most pleased to learn of your decision to continue the activities of the Special Committee.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

We in the Department sincerely hope that a satisfactory solution to the soil conservation phase of this three-party relationship can be achieved, and we are not yet willing to admit inability to find that solution. There does prevail the belief, however, that the effort should not be continued indefinitely, but that the Special Committee should come forward with a proposal that it believes workable or a final report that it is unable to achieve that result.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

/s/ Charles F. Brannan
Assistant Secretary

The next meet meeting of the Special Committee is scheduled to be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on December 2 and 3. At that meeting, the Committee has agreed to discuss:

1. Procedure of the Committee for consideration of scheduled topics
2. The Soil Conservation Service problem
3. Problems in the field of forestry, relating to
 - a. Need for public forest land acquisition
 - b. Coordinated forest research program
 - c. Duplication of effort in forestry

The present composition of the Special Committee includes, in addition to the members of the Correlating Committee, the following:

For the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary
J. C. Dykes, Assistant Chief, Soil Conservation Service

For the land-grant colleges:

P. O. Davis, Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute
I. O. Schaub, Director, Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina State College

For the Tennessee Valley Authority:

George F. Gant, General Manager
Neil Bass, Chief Conservation Engineer

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Recommendations of the Tennessee Valley Authority

At its meeting on July 7, 1947, the Correlating Committee discussed the "Recommendations of the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Correlating Committee on the Disposition of Secretary Anderson's letter of March 20, 1946". These recommendations were presented originally to the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, on October 28, 1946, and copies of the statement were mailed to members of the Correlating Committee on December 12, 1946.

The full text of the recommendations appears in the Proceedings, Twenty-Seventh Valley-States Conference, April 2, 1946, pp. 44-45.

The SCS issue. The Committee concurred in the recommendation of TVA that the Special Advisory Committee continue the study of this problem with a view to proposing a procedure for dealing with it.

Items 1, 2, and 3 of Secretary Anderson's letter. These items relate to survey of need for public forest land acquisition, coordinated forest research program, and duplication of effort in forestry. In view of the action taken by the presidents of land-grant institutions and officials of TVA in their joint meeting on June 23, the Correlating Committee felt that these items might now appropriately be taken up for consideration by the Special Advisory Committee with a view to submitting a report on them at the earliest practicable date.

Suggestions on research, item 4 of Secretary Anderson's letter. The Correlating Committee concurs in the suggestion made by TVA to expand the membership of the Committee on Research to include representatives of the USDA and of the TVA. The Committee feels, however, that it is desirable to limit the expanded membership of this Committee to one representative each from the USDA and the TVA to serve as regular members of the Committee on Research. The Correlating Committee agreed to pass this suggestion on to the Committee on Research for consideration and, on the basis of the expanded membership of the Committee on Research, to request that Committee to report back to the Correlating Committee at the earliest practicable date information on the following items:

1. A list of the basic contracts, understandings, and agreements governing the character, scope and general administrative relationships involved in the initiation and carrying out of cooperative projects between or among the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding, together with any recommendations the Committee on Research may wish to make thereon.
2. A classified list of projects in the fields of biological and physical research now being carried on between or among the parties in connection with the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, together with recommendations regarding current projects, new projects, or initiation of new lines of research.

FARM CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

Improved working relationships with action programs, item 5 of Secretary Anderson's letter. The Committee concurred in recommendation No. 1 made by TVA in connection with this item, as follows:

The Correlating Committee should ask the Rural Electrification Administration and the TVA to jointly study their existing relationships and submit a joint report to the Correlating Committee at the earliest practicable date. This report should cover problems of coordination and proposals for more effective joint action.

In regard to recommendations 2 and 3 made by TVA, relating to the Farm Credit Administration, the Farmer's Home Administration, and the Production and Marketing Administration, the Correlating Committee agreed that the Secretary's letter did not mean that there are any critical problems of correlation in these fields and that, at any rate, the problems of relationships arising in this context could not be profitably explored at this time because of the fluid state of general policy relating to functions and activities of the Departmental agencies involved.

A report of the foregoing recommendations of the Correlating Committee has been made to those concerned, as follows:

Letter dated August 15, 1947, to Mr. George F. Gant, General Manager, Tennessee Valley Authority

Memorandum dated August 18, 1947, to the Committee on Biological and Physical Research

Letter dated August 26, 1947, to Mr. Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Classification and Analysis of Farms in the Tennessee Valley

At its meeting on July 7, 1947, the Correlating Committee gave some consideration to the opportunities for cooperation among the Department of Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the land-grant colleges on the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley provided by the need for a comprehensive project for the classification and analysis of farms in the Valley Region. Discussion brought out these points:

1. That, in a meeting of the Special Advisory Committee, the question had been raised as to how far the general conservation program in the Tennessee Valley might be expected to advance in a given length of time and that the necessity of getting some quantitative measures of the work which is being carried on in the Valley had been suggested at the Twenty-Seventh Valley-States Conference.
2. That Secretary Anderson, in his letter of March 28, 1946, had made reference to the proposed project for the classification and analysis of farms and had stated that "the

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Department agencies are willing to get such a study under way in one or more of the Valley States whenever the land-grant colleges and the Tennessee Valley Authority are ready to join the undertaking."

3. That formal agreements between the Tennessee Valley Authority and North Carolina State College, and between the Tennessee Valley Authority and Mississippi State College, are now in effect providing for the initiation of such a project in the Valley areas of these two States.

In view of these facts and of the very great need for the carrying on of such a project on a much broader scale, it was suggested that the time is opportune to explore the possibilities for initiating a broader project, involving cooperation of the Department, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and two or more States in the Valley, as, for example, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, and North Carolina and Georgia.

It was agreed that the Executive Secretary will undertake to prepare a prospectus for such a project, for transmittal to Assistant Secretary Brannan as a basis for exploring the possibilities of cooperation along this line among the appropriate agencies in the Department of Agriculture.

Policy and Procedure
Relating to Issuance of Publications
As a Joint Coordinated Activity

Proposed Regional Publication for the Tennessee Valley

The Correlating Committee, at its last meeting, again took up the proposal made by Director P. O. Davis to the Twenty-Second Valley-States Conference for the establishment of a regional publication for the Tennessee Valley. Investigation of the feasibility of such a publication appears to have established that TVA participation is contingent, among other things, upon conformity to the following stipulations:

1. The subject matter of the publication must be directly related to implementing TVA activities authorized in Section 5 of the TVA Act.
2. The publication must be directed primarily to a reading public that is interested in, and directly affected by, TVA activities authorized in Section 5 of the TVA Act.
3. The publication must be issued in the form of a report of the Correlating Committee.

The Correlating Committee expressed grave doubt that the functions and responsibilities placed upon it under the Memorandum of Understanding would justify the Committee in undertaking to prepare and issue periodical reports designed to serve the purposes and objectives of the proposed publication.

PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the obstacles presented by considerations of policy, the Committee feels that budgetary and administrative arrangements for the handling of such a publication by the Correlating Committee would prove difficult or impossible to work out satisfactorily. In the view of the Committee, also, any arrangement for the issuance of the publication by one of the Valley land-grant colleges would introduce problems of policy formulation, as well as problems of financing, for the solution of which the Committee finds no feasible and acceptable arrangement. The Committee recognizes that such a publication might be issued by TVA under its general cooperative relationships with the Valley land-grant institutions and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but feels that such an undertaking involves a matter of policy on the part of TVA and that the initiative for such an undertaking should come from that agency.

The Correlating Committee wishes to thank Director Davis and the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching for presenting this fundamental proposal for consideration of the cooperating agencies and institutions.

These viewpoints of the Correlating Committee have been reported to the Tennessee Valley Authority in a letter dated August 15, 1947, addressed to Mr. George F. Gant, General Manager.

Publication of Reports

(Presentation of this part of the report was deferred, pending further consideration of these recommendations by the Correlating Committee. See text, p. 12.)

Estimates of Fertilizer Requirements in the Tennessee Valley

The Correlating Committee was advised that the Committee on Research, at its meeting on October 1, 1946, discussed the question of obtaining estimates of fertilizer requirements in the Tennessee Valley which had been referred to that Committee, and concluded to defer action indefinitely, pending clarification of specific need for such estimates by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Correlating Committee concurred in this proposed action by the Committee on Research.

Enlargement of Committee on Research

The Correlating Committee also took up at its last meeting the recommendations made by the Committee on Research to the Twenty-Sixth Valley-States Conference that the Correlating Committee give consideration to the enlargement of the Committee on Research to five members and to consider Associate Directors of the Experiment Stations in making appointments. A rotating system of tenure for members of the Committee was suggested so that all of the States would be represented in due time.

The Correlating Committee recommends that the Committee on Research and all other Standing Committees of the Conference not now having such representation

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

expand their membership to include one representative of the Tennessee Valley Authority and one representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Since all deans and directors are members of the Valley-States Conference, and since each is now serving on a Standing Committee of the Conference, the Correlating Committee feels that it would not be desirable to add additional directors to the membership of the Committee on Research or to rotate the membership among the directors.

Finally, it is pointed out that the Chairman of each Committee has authority to add to the membership of his Committee. If, therefore, the Chairman of the Committee on Research desires to include Associate Directors of Experiment Stations in the Committee membership, such appointments may be made by the Chairman of that Committee. These added members may serve on a rotating basis, if desired. Attention is also called to the fact that appointment to a Standing Committee, except appointment to the chairmanship, does not carry with it membership in the Valley-States Conference.

Expansion of Regional Projects
to Include
All Southeastern States

At its last meeting, the Correlating Committee considered also the recommendation made by the Committee on Research to the Twenty-Sixth Valley-States Conference to expand the regional project on phosphate fixation to include all of the Southeastern States, with the thought that such a project might well fit into the regional research contemplated under the Hope-Flannagan Research Act.

The Correlating Committee recognizes the importance and value of careful integration of regional projects organized under the provisions of the Hope-Flannagan Act with projects and activities carried on in connection with the joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection in the Tennessee Valley. The Committee wishes to facilitate in every possible way the effective correlation and integration of projects and activities undertaken in these two categories.

The Committee recognizes, however, that cooperative relationships under the Memorandum of Understanding are directed specifically to the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley. Accordingly, the Committee decided that regional projects in this category could not properly be expanded to extend beyond the watershed of the Tennessee Valley, but that methods and procedures to facilitate the integration of such projects with projects of broader geographic scope may properly be recommended by the Correlating Committee on request of any party to the Memorandum of Understanding.

Subject to the statement in the last preceding paragraph, and consistent with the recommendations herein previously made by the Committee^{8/}, it is proposed

8/ Reference is to recommendations on Publication of Reports, adopted by the Committee for presentation to the Conference, but subsequently withdrawn for further consideration by the Committee. (See p.45.)

STANDING COMMITTEES

as a matter of policy, to restrict the range of activities of the Correlating Committee and of the Standing Committees to a consideration of proposals, projects, and activities of the cooperating agencies under the Memorandum of Understanding.

The activities of the Correlators of Standing Committees should be governed in accordance with the same principle.

Name and Functions of the Committee on Research

The Correlating Committee gave careful consideration to the recommendations made to the Twenty-Seventh Valley-States Conference by the Committee on Research in regard to the name and functions of that Committee.

In view of the relationship of the Standing Committees of the Conference to the Correlating Committee and to each other, it was felt that alternative two, proposed by the Committee on Research, would more nearly conform to the functions and relationships involved. Accordingly, the Correlating Committee concurs in the recommendation made by the Committee on Research to change the name of that Committee to "Committee on Biological and Physical Research" and to include engineering problems and the technical analysis and classification of soils in the field of work of that Committee.

By the designation of its Executive Secretary as a member and secretary ex officio of the various Standing Committees, it is believed that correlation of the work of these Committees can be effected.

Membership of Standing Committees

At the Twenty-Seventh Valley-States Conference, Director L. D. Baver, Chairman of the Committee on Research, announced his resignation from that Committee.

The death of Director Clarence Dorman has also created a vacancy in the Committee on Resource Utilization. Messrs. Coleman, T. B. Hutcheson, and Welch, who are members of the Valley-States Conference, are not now members of any Standing Committee. Director Brown is a member both of the Committee on Cooperatives and of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching. In consideration of these facts, the Correlating Committee authorized the following changes in Committee assignments:

Committee on Cooperatives

Reassign Director H. N. Young to another Committee and appoint Dean T. B. Hutcheson, School of Agriculture, VPI, as a member of this Committee.

Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching

Relieve Director Brown, who is a member of the Committee on Cooperatives, from the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, and appoint

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Director L. B. Dietrick to fill this vacancy, at the same time relieving Director Dietrick from his present assignment on the Committee on Resource Utilization.

Committee on Research

In view of the resignation of Director Baver, appoint Dean M. J. Funchess as Chairman of this Committee, and Director Russell Coleman, Agricultural Experiment Station, Mississippi State College, to serve as a member of the Committee in place of Director Baver.

Committee on Resource Utilization

Appoint Director Young as a member of this Committee in place of Director Dietrick, and appoint Dean F. J. Welch, School of Agriculture, Mississippi State College, to membership on this Committee in place of the late Director Dorman.

On the basis of these assignments, the present membership of Standing Committees is as follows:

Committee on Organization

I. O. Schaub, Chairman; Frank S. Chance; P. O. Davis; M. J. Funchess; L. I. Jones; E. H. Wiecking; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Biological and Physical Research

M. J. Funchess, Chairman; Russell Coleman; H. P. Stuckey; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Cooperatives

L. I. Jones, Chairman; Walter S. Brown; T. B. Hutcheson^{9/}; Joseph G. Knapp; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching

P. O. Davis, Chairman; C. E. Brehm; L. B. Dietrick; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Resource Utilization

Frank S. Chance, Chairman; Willis M. Baker; Charles E. Kellogg; F. J. Welch; H. N. Young^{10/}; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

^{9/} Subsequent to the meeting, placed on the Committee on Resource Utilization.

^{10/} Subsequent to the meeting, placed on the Committee on Cooperatives.

STUDY OF AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS

Study of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley
as a Procedure in Government

This proposal was originally advanced by Director P. J. Davis at the Twenty-Fourth Valley-States Conference.

At its meeting on July 7, 1947, the Correlating Committee again considered this proposal and agreed to report to the Valley-States Conference as follows:

1. The Committee advises that a number of studies of administrative methods and procedure relevant to the situation in the Tennessee Valley are now in progress:

With partial support of a grant in the amount of \$25,000 from the General Education Board, an inter-institutional study of technical services available to States and local governments in the Southeast is now in progress. The Bureau of Public Administration of the University of Alabama, together with equivalent organizations in the Universities of Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, are cooperating with the Tennessee Valley Authority in this project. A series of State and regional publications will be a product of the study.

A second major study, also partly financed by the General Educational Board, is being conducted by the State universities, represented in many cases by the Bureau of Public Administration, in cooperation with TVA. This is a study of State administrative agencies concerned with natural resources. Among the Valley States, Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee are participating in this study. The State of South Carolina is also included. The results of this study will be made available in a series of publications. The first two publications, covering the States of Mississippi and South Carolina, have already been released.

A major study of intergovernmental relations in various fields, including agriculture, is being conducted at the University of Minnesota. The Rockefeller Foundation has granted \$72,700 to finance the long-range research program. Those in charge of the study intend to devote major attention to Federal, State, and local agencies operating in Minnesota, but have indicated a desire to collect comparative material in some State in the Tennessee Valley region. The work in the Tennessee Valley would not be undertaken, however, until sometime in 1948.

Another organization that is studying intergovernmental relations on a local basis is the Council of Intergovernmental Relations. Mr. M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension

CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is a member of this council. The council has sponsored studies in Georgia, Indiana, Minnesota, California, and Washington, and a similar study in the Tennessee Valley area has been considered.

It appears to the Committee that these studies should yield material relevant to the general problem raised in the resolutions adopted by the Valley-States Conference. These studies might also be expected to suggest useful procedures for cooperative research and to disclose organizations in the region that are especially interested in and concerned with the technical aspects of inter-governmental relations. The number, character, and scope of these studies and the results that may be anticipated from them raise a question in the minds of the Committee as to the advisability of initiating an additional study in this field at this time, at least until results of the work currently in progress are available.

2. In addition, it is the view of the Committee that initiation of a study of the broad question visualized in the resolutions adopted by the Conference would necessarily involve a number of State agencies and embrace aspects of the general regional program in the Tennessee Valley not specifically within the range of functions and responsibilities of the Correlating Committee. Therefore, the Correlating Committee has thought it proper to pass on to the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding, for their official information, the recommendations contained in the resolutions adopted by the Conference.

In an identical letter, dated August 18, 1947, the Chairman of the Correlating Committee advised the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the presidents of the land-grant institutions of the Valley States of these recommendations.

Rural Housing in the Tennessee Valley

At its last meeting, the Correlating Committee also considered the recommendation adopted by the Conference on farm dwellings and service structures, held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on May 28, 1946, as follows:

It is the sense of this meeting that the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee be requested to prepare, with the advice and assistance of the National Housing Agency, and to submit to its constituent agencies and institutions and the NHA, with recommendations, a proposal for a cooperative project for the solution of the farm housing problem in the Tennessee Valley, and as a demonstration of methods of attacking the national farm housing problem.

The Committee also had before it the report made pursuant to this recommendation at the request of the Correlating Committee by the Committee on Resource Utilization to the Twenty-Seventh Valley-States Conference and adopted by the Conference "subject to the reservation that projects developed pursuant to the recommendations contained in the Committee's report shall be integrated with or be supplementary to projects under the Hope-Flannagan Act".

RURAL HOUSING

The Committee notes that the situation existing at the time the original recommendation was adopted at the Conference on Farm Dwellings and Service Structures, is changed in two important respects: (1) the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill, relating to housing, which was before the Congress at that time, failed to pass; (2) the Hope-Flannagan Act, providing for a comprehensive program of regional projects (including housing), has since been enacted by the Congress. At the present time, also, it is not possible to predict the amount of funds which will be made available for the purposes of regional projects under the Hope-Flannagan Act or for work in the housing field under the general appropriation for the Department of Agriculture.

In the light of these facts, the Committee deems it inadvisable to undertake to initiate a regional project as a joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding at this time. For similar reasons, the Committee feels that it would be impracticable to undertake to establish at this time a joint regional research group to locate in the Tennessee Valley and to carry on research in farm housing, as recommended by the Committee on Resource Utilization in its report.

The Correlating Committee wishes, however, to express appreciation for the careful consideration given to this subject and the excellent report submitted by the Committee on Resource Utilization in response to the Correlating Committee's request.

In an identical letter, dated August 21, 1947, over the signature of the Chairman of the Correlating Committee, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the presidents of the land-grant institutions in the Valley States, and the Administrator of the National Housing Agency, were advised of these recommendations.

Proposed Committee on National Fertilizer Policy

The Correlating Committee also took up for discussion at its last meeting the motion adopted by the Twenty-Sixth Valley-States Conference, as follows:

That the Correlating Committee be requested to appoint a committee from this group to make some suggestions and recommendations in regard to the improvement of bills that have already been proposed to represent the expression of this group on what we believe is a sound fertilizer program.¹¹

The Committee noted that statements embodying the official positions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of the TVA have recently been made to the Congress by these agencies and that a number of officials of land-grant

^{11/} This motion was amended to read as follows: "That the Correlating Committee be requested to appoint a committee from this group to make some suggestions and recommendations in regard to the improvement of bills that have already been proposed, which will represent the expression of this group on what we believe is a sound fertilizer program. (See text, p. 16.)

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colleges had testified before Congress either as to their personal views or as to the official views of their institutions in regard to this subject. In view of this fact, it was the feeling of the Committee that the preparation of a joint report by a committee representative of the Valley-States Conference would not prove feasible at this time.

USDA Estimates of Production Goals for Agriculture

The relevance of the formulation of national production goals to the setting up of goals for the Tennessee Valley and to the carrying out of the objectives of the joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection for the Valley, was outlined to the Committee by Mr. McAmis.

Following some discussion, Mr. Brannan said that he would like to take up the problem for discussion in the Department, with a view to proposing a workable plan for the handling of this matter.

Meetings of Valley-States Conference

The Correlating Committee, in its meeting on July 1, 1946, agreed to recommend that the Valley-States Conference meet annually in April instead of semi-annually in April and October, as heretofore, and that State Contact Officers and Correlators meet annually in October under the chairmanship of the Executive Secretary of the Committee. In the view of the Committee, these recommendations were mutually interdependent. The Conference, however, adopted the recommendation to hold the Conference annually instead of semiannually but rejected the recommendation as to meetings of State Contact Officers. Accordingly, the Committee voted to restore the original semiannual basis for the meetings of the Valley-States Conference and instructed the Executive Secretary to call a meeting of the Conference to be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on October 1, 1947.

State Contact Officers

The Committee considered what steps might be taken to carry out the recommendation of the Valley-States Conference that administrative and budgetary arrangements be made to permit the employment of a State Contact Officer on a full-time basis in each of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States.

The Executive Secretary was authorized to advise the Tennessee Valley Authority of this situation and to request the Authority to take such steps as it may deem appropriate to work out arrangements for handling this matter with the respective land-grant colleges.

A report of this recommendation was made to the Tennessee Valley Authority in a letter dated August 15, 1947, to Mr. George F. Gant, General Manager.

Successor to Dr. James T. Jardine

The Committee noted for the record the appointment of Mr. Robert W. Trullinger as Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture,

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to succeed Dr. James T. Jardine and that, accordingly, Mr. Trullinger becomes *ex officio* a member of the Valley-States Conference.

USDA Representative on Correlating Committee

In its report to the Twenty-Seventh Valley-States Conference, the Correlating Committee noted the resignation from that Committee of Mr. James G. Maddox, representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. At the last meeting of the Correlating Committee, on July 7, Assistant Secretary Brannan stated that the Department would act soon on the question of a successor to Mr. Maddox on the Committee. At present, Assistant Secretary Brannan is acting as representative of the United States Department of Agriculture on the Correlating Committee.

ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Next Meeting of Conference

The Correlating Committee recommends that the next meeting of the Conference be held in Lexington, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 7, 1948.

Other

The Committee has no additional proposal or recommendation.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH^{12/} by M. J. Funchess, Chairman

In a letter dated August 18, 1947, Dr. Clayton requested the Research Committee to report to the Correlating Committee at the earliest practicable date information on the following items:

A list of the basic contracts, understandings, and agreements governing the character, scope, and general administrative relationships involved in the initiation and carrying out of co-operative projects between or among the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding, together with any recommendations the Committee on Research may wish to make thereon.

A classified list of projects in the fields of biological and physical research now being carried on between or among the parties in connection with the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, together with recommendations regarding current projects, new projects, or initiation of new lines of research.

In response to this request from your Committee, through Dr. Clayton, I wrote to Valley States State Experiment Station Directors, passing on to them the

^{12/} See text, p. 18.

COMMITTEE ON BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCH

request from Dr. Clayton and asked that the directors comply with this request at the earliest possible date. The last report came in just recently. I am, therefore, filing my compiled report from the directors as a part of the report to the Tennessee Valley Authority Valley States Conference on October 1, 1947.

The following report is in the form of material quoted directly from letters to me by Valley State Directors or agronomists representing the directors of these states:

Alabama

"Under Contract 1454 between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute we have the following projects:

1. "Work Project No. 1 under Project No. 2-A 'Studies of the Fertilizer Requirements of Alfalfa and Sericea Under Various Soil Conditions.'
2. "Project Agreement No. 3-A, 'Soil Survey'."

Georgia"Georgia-TVA Council Project

"This work plan and budget covers the research phase of a cooperative agreement between TVA, College of Agriculture, Georgia Extension Service, and Georgia Experiment Station, which was initiated for the purpose of attempting to solve the problems concerned with (1) land use, (2) the people, and (3) the economic conditions of individuals in rural communities. The work extends over Catoosa, Dade, Fannin, Gilmer, Union, Towns, Rabun, Walker, and Whitfield counties. This project enlists the personnel and facilities of all the institutions mentioned, and places the responsibility of the development of the project upon a council composed of a representative of each of the cooperating agencies, and a representative from the farmer organizations in the Tennessee Valley of Georgia. All phases of the work at the Georgia Mountain Experiment Station are directly related to the Council Project.

"Contract Project No. 4, relating to Freezing of Fruits and Vegetables.

"Work Project No. 1, relating to Fertilizer Investigations."

Kentucky

"We have for carrying out cooperative research projects with the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Memorandum of Understanding (1936), revised 1942, contract for joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection to improve fertilization (July 1935), with amendment January 1945. The projects are set up annually under a project agreement.

LIST OF PROJECTS

"The research work in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority is carried under an overall project, Soil Fertility and Fertilizer Research. Under this project, we are conducting the following lines in physical research:

- a. A study of the effect of rate of fertilization on crop yields and chemical composition.
- b. Field Tests of 6-mesh, fused tricalcium phosphate and triple superphosphate on Tilsit silt loam at Hardinsburg in Breckinridge County.
- c. Incorporation of phosphate fertilizers in the soil as compared to top-dressing for pasture production.
- d. Greenhouse tests of potassium metaphosphate.
- e. Field tests of fused tricalcium phosphate from the Godwin plant and of potassium metaphosphate.
- f. Tests of response of general field crops to fertilizers.
- g. Methods of fertilizer application and seeding on lespedeza sods."

Mississippi

"It is possible for us to supply him with a classified list in the field of biological and physical research now being carried on in cooperation with TVA. These projects are listed below:

1. Fertilizer Investigations
2. Nitrogen Study

"It would be highly desirable if we could continue to prosecute the above listed projects with some slight modifications. We feel it desirable particularly to carry on and expand the project on anhydrous ammonia. The project studying phosphorus sources should be revised to place more emphasis on the value of phosphate for pasture and forage crops rather than for row crops."

Tennessee

"List of Basic and Classified Cooperative Projects Between the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station and Tennessee Valley Authority, July 1, 1947.

"Agricultural Engineering:

- Forage Processing Equipment Studies (Round storage structures for hay).
- Silage Losses and Equipment for Reducing Spoilage.

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Tennessee (continued)

Design and Improvement of Disc Type Seed Scarifier.
A Study of Supplemental Irrigation on Pasture and Hay
Crops Under Tennessee Soil and Climatic Conditions.
Control of Internal Smut in Grains.
Open Soil Heating and Protection of Plants Against
Frost Damage,
Hotbeds.
Grain and Seed Drying.
Hay Drying.
Agricultural Processing and Farm Machinery.

Fertilizers:

Fertilizer Investigations.

Forestry:

Nut Tree Studies.
Friendship Forest.
Farm Forestry Investigations.
Fence Post Preservation.

Nutrition:

Phosphate Nutrition Studies.

Soil Studies:

Chemical Properties of Soils
Experimentation in the Growing of Truck Crops in
Soils of the Douglas Reservoir Area to Aid in
Agricultural Adjustment.

Soil Survey:

Basic Mapping."

Virginia

"1. A list of the basic contracts, understandings, and agreements governing the character, scope, and general administrative relationships involved in the institution and carrying out of cooperative projects between or among the parties to the memorandum of understanding:

"Contract for Joint Program of Agricultural Development and Watershed Protection Through Improved Fertilization, TV-1453. This is the basic understanding between the TVA and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute bearing on cooperative work and relationships.

"Project Agreement number 2-A between Tennessee Valley Authority and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

"Contract Project number 4 under contract TV-1453 between TVA and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

LIST OF PROJECTS

Virginia (continued)

"Contract Project number 3 under contract TV-1453 between TVA and Virginia Polytechnic Institute for soil survey in TVA Counties. This survey has been completed and the contract is not now in effect, but not all of the soil survey reports have been published.

"Contract with TVA Forestry Department under contract TV-1453.

- "2. A classified list of projects in the fields of biological and physical research now being carried on between or among the parties in connection with the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, together with recommendations regarding current projects, new projects or initiation of new lines of research.

"Fertilizer Investigations (Testing Fertilizers manufactured by the TVA). Leaders, S. S. Obenshain and C. I. Rich. This investigation is divided into eight subprojects. It is contract project number 2.

"The Effect of Fertilization of the Land on the Growth and Physical Condition of Farm People. Leaders, Mrs. Mildred T. Tate and Mrs. A. L. Dean. This project is based on contract project number 4.

"Honey Locust Pasture-Tree Planting Test at Blacksburg, Virginia. (In cooperation with TVA). Leader, M. H. McVickar. Under Contract TV-1453. At the present time the cost of this project is only nominal and it does not require a budget from the TVA. It is designated as Forestry Research Project No. 1.

"Feeding Fused Rock Phosphate with Low and High Fluorine Content to Dairy Cattle. Leader, C. W. Holdaway. No contract is involved. The TVA furnishes the phosphate and the Virginia Station bears all of the costs of the project.

"Literature Research on Fruit and Vegetable Processing. Leaders, E. L. Overholser and L. L. Davis. It is Project TV-9733 and is effective in the fiscal year 1947-1948."

Information for North Carolina State College (not received in time to be included in Dean Funchess' report to the Correlating Committee) follows^{13/}:

^{13/} Quoted from memorandum, dated September 27, 1947, from Ralph W. Cummings, Head, Agronomy Department, to L. D. Bauer, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, North Carolina State College.

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With reference to the letter of Dean Funchess of August 22 which you referred to me, we have the following projects currently active in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

1. Fertilizer investigations (dealing largely with the fertilizer, liming, and management requirements of pastures and forage crops in western North Carolina).
2. A study of the chemical and physical properties of soils of North Carolina.

Because of reduction in funds the second project above will probably be closed out December 31, 1947.

CORRELATION OF REGIONAL PROGRAMS
IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY¹⁴

by
 Gordon R. Clapp
 Chairman, Board of Directors
 Tennessee Valley Authority

Thank you, Dean Cooper.

I am going to start out by quarreling a little with the phraseology used in the program in referring to this subject. We all have the same habit: When we think of the problems we have of the nation, the region, State, county or community, we adopt a nomenclature that includes the term "level". It has a connotation that divides us. Our words should unite rather than divide us. The word "levels" implies that as we move from the local scene to the national scene, a superiority of vision, knowledge, intelligence accompanies that movement in an ascending scale. Yet all of us know from experience that no matter how wise and how proficient and how competent leadership is at any point, things don't work out well unless the right things happen where the problem exists--and that is usually in the local community.

Consequently, I have been trying to put myself through a course in self-correction with respect to terminology and I have vowed never to use the word "level" in referring to the county, State, region, or nation. Just what word to use in referring to the field of international problems I don't know.

The correlation of the work that all of us are engaged in when we tackle the problems that exist within a particular region has called for some administrative arrangements that are perhaps unique. You know the history of the relationships that are represented by such a meeting as this. The Valley-States Conference in my judgment is a symbol of the kind of cooperation that Dr. Morgan was referring to when he said that we must find ways

¹⁴/ Statement made at the Twenty-Eighth Valley-States Conference, Knoxville, Tennessee, Wednesday, October 1, 1947. See text, p. 28.

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to unite and resolve our differences.

This Conference has grown up around the two basic ideas, as I understand it.

(1) The idea that all of us who work in the region that is roughly defined by the great Tennessee River system have problems that are sufficiently common in their various parts that no one of us can do a job effectively unless we are cognizant of what the other fellow is trying to do, unless we know the precise point at which the work he is doing fits in with the work that we are trying to do. You can fit a picture puzzle together roughly on the flat surface of a table but the picture doesn't emerge unless the pieces fit. When administrative arrangements come together with precision, therein lies the difference between successful work and work that falls far short of its mark.

(2) The other idea that is represented in this Conference, it seems to me, is that we have built these relationships around the problems of the people rather than on the basis of an attempt to reconcile conflicting jurisdictions. When administrative agencies try to define their respective functions with the emphasis upon jurisdiction and attempt to twist problems to fit their jurisdiction, the problems become doubly confounded. When the TVA was set up in this region, it knew that the region had institutions, it knew that the area had leadership, it knew that the area had a backlog of long years of experience and understanding and skill and trained people who knew what the problems of the region were. The TVA knew, furthermore, that if the organization we were then assembling were to attempt to start out from scratch to master the intricacies of all of the problems that we had some responsibility for dealing with and were to attempt to go it alone we would soon bog down and find that we were not only unwise but were wasting the taxpayers' money. We knew, furthermore, and readily saw, that the problems that the land-grant colleges of the Valley were dealing with, and were proficient in and knew a lot about, relating particularly to the land and rural people, were problems that were at the very core of the responsibilities that TVA was assigned by the Congress. It seemed obvious, therefore, that we should turn to the institutions and say: "We have been set up here by the Federal Government in this region to do something about these problems; we know that you have in your own mind and your traditions and in your staffs and in your facilities an accumulated reservoir of knowledge and, we hope, wisdom about these problems; certainly you have a practical and experienced organization already at work." We naturally turned to you and said let's find those points in this job that are common to both of us and for which we can share responsibility.

This Valley-States Conference, therefore, has emerged for these two reasons: first, that we are dealing with problems common within a given region, and, second, that a federal responsibility represented in a federal regional agency can't be discharged without the help of the knowledge represented in the Valley institutions. Out of that has come the Memorandum of Understanding with the USDA, the land-grant colleges, and the TVA.

Now, a word or two about the problems that we are working on.

The main job that we have as a TVA and as a federal agency is to see to it that every human resource that can be brought into this region or that is in

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this region, every physical arrangement that can be designed and achieved, and every workable idea that can be created, be joined to bring about the best use of the water resources of this region. You know better than I the importance of water to the people of an area. Part of the job we have done by building these dams. We have built a lot of dams. It would be foolish in the extreme to assume that when you have put water structures in the river to control the big floods, to make a river navigable and to produce electricity you have brought about the full use of water. In some respects that is the easiest part of the job. The biggest part of the job and one that is certainly more difficult is that part of water control that goes back on the land involving private ownerships of land, involving the daily decisions of thousands of farmers and their families. If we can't do the job adequately on the land--even viewing it exclusively as a physical engineering problem of water control without regard to the production for human benefits that must come out of that control--if, I say, we can't do the job on the land, the investment in the control of the river will ultimately lose its value.

It does not make sense for a nation to invest upwards of three-quarters of a billion dollars in the control of a river in a region if that region continued to lose its soil and its fertility and its precise control of water where the water will do the most good, namely, on the land. The job on the land is directly in the hands of farmers and the colleges and the extension services. You know our part in it through the work that goes on at Muscle Shoals.

If, on the test-demonstration farms, we do no more than test new products, and that is important, we will have failed in our purpose. I mean not alone the TVA, but the colleges and the extension services. Because out of those tests and demonstrations must come a safe, economical, profit-making method of controlling water on the land. And that in the last analysis is what this joint program is trying to demonstrate.

Anyone who has followed the discussions of the Valley-States Conference over the years is mindful of the fact, I am sure, that no one is yet certain that the precise practices that are being observed, promulgated, and developed will fit the requirements of that purpose as I have just defined it. We do not yet know whether there is an economical profit-making method for achieving precise and complete water control on the land.

I think, if I correctly read the results of the test-demonstration activities as brought out in various reports State by State, county by county, and community by community, that you and your colleagues and associates who are directly at work on these problems believe that we are on the way to finding the answer to that big question. Therefore, it is all the more important that we continue our search; that we continue it in a way that will make it possible some day to say: "Here is the experience of the counties of the Tennessee Valley watershed; here are the results that have been achieved in these communities as a result of these various practices. We find that in X percentage of cases farmers are finding the way to relatively complete water control on their land by means and methods which to them are economically sound."

When we are in a position (all the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding) to make a statement of that kind, we will have in our hands a fact, backed up by actual experience in thousands upon thousands of cases that will have

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educational validity and educational utility, that could revolutionize the agricultural economy of this country.

When you begin to visualize the potency of that kind of a finding toward which we are striving, then I think it becomes easier to see why the joint nature of this effort is so important.

The TVA or any other single agency could make studies, could make calculations based upon the experiences of farmers here and there, and could come out with reports to assert the validity of its findings. But the educational potency of such findings would be relatively little as compared with a finding of similar nature that has been developed through the institutions upon which the people of the various communities and the States have relied for years--agencies and institutions that the people know are still going to be there long after some of us as individuals may have passed on.

We need findings that are backed up by the living experience of practical people. By that I mean the farmers and their families, the ones who have got to take the gamble and the risk and do the job. We need to have the validity of those findings established and know the setting in which the experiences have been carried on.

We need educational leadership to translate and carry these findings to the people, and that means the colleges of the region. The minute you describe the problem and the purpose, you have by the same words established the requirement that the job must be done jointly.

There is one other observation that I'd like to make: The job of water control in the Tennessee Valley region is of course not being done just for the purpose of controlling water.

If you were the owner, individual owner, of the 40,000 square miles that make up the Tennessee Valley, you would be confronted with the very same problem that confronts us as we sit here in these meetings and as we go on about our responsibilities as members of a cooperative team. You would want as the owner to figure out how best to organize the resources of that region, to get the most from it in terms of living, productive wealth, and in such a way, presumably, as to be able to leave it in better shape than you found it, physically and economically. You, as an owner, would have the problem of organizing human energies to achieve these results. I suspect that as an individual owner you would try to figure out ways to get people on the land who would treat it in the best way you could advise them but in addition you would want to apply to the relationship between the people and the land all of the incentives that come about where the farmer physically and legally owns the land he's farming. You, being the owner, would be up against a terrific problem. Our problem, under existing circumstances, is easier by virtue of the fact that the land is usually owned by the individuals who live on it.

I know that some of us in our dreamy moments think how easy it would be just to tell these people what to do. I say thank God none of us is in a position by any fact of ownership or supervision to be able to presume to tell them. We can try to help them and try to get them to do the kind of a job that we think we would do if we owned what they own. We would be searching for a

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result that would build upon our land not only a stable and sound permanent agriculture, and profitable, but also we would be attempting to handle our stewardship of ownership in such a way that would build the most highly developed economical and social activity upon that land that the resources of the region would support. After all, that is the broad objective that we are all striving for: Water control not only in the river to get electric power, to make a navigable channel for commerce and to stop the curse of floods, but water control on the land to provide a base for an economy in perpetuity upon which can be built an even greater social structure.

But if we were the owner of these 40,000 square miles, which fortunately none of us is, we would presumably have sense enough to realize this one central fact: This region is destined by the facts of nature--our sunshine, rainfall, topography--and of our traditions, to look to agriculture as the basis of our permanent social and economic structure; that our industrial developments should be built upon that, and not as a substitute for a declining soil. If we can do that, I think we will have been successful.

From the TVA's point of view, no one of the specific activities that we are engaged in directly or otherwise is worth a hoot unless it relates finally to these overall objectives. If that is true, it seems to me to be as obvious as anything could be that correlation, collaboration, and integration of the myriad of things for which we have joint responsibility are just axiomatic. If we split this in parts, if we flood the Valley with separate activities, we dissipate what few energies we have, and we will never accomplish the objectives that we say to the public we are setting out to achieve.

CORRELATION OF STATE AND LOCAL PROGRAMS
IN THE TENNESSEE VALLEY^{15/}

by

Frank J. Welch
Dean, School of Agriculture
Mississippi State College, State College

Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen:

I am a freshman when it comes to working in the TVA program. Anything that I say today that might make sense will be that which you yourselves already know.

I am somewhat in the same position as that of a good newspaper friend of mine. He went to Washington back when "parity" was very much to the front and was assigned to work with the Department of Agriculture in his reporting work. He had a good senator friend who was wrestling with parity problems and who asked my friend to make a study of it and come over and explain it to him. After days of careful study, my newspaper friend went over to explain what he had found out, and after talking for 30 or 40 minutes he paused for breath, whereupon the Senator thanked him profusely and stated that he now understood parity

^{15/} Statement made to the Twenty-Eighth Valley-States Conference, Knoxville, Tennessee, Wednesday, October 1, 1947. See text, p. 29.

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perfectly. My friend was amazed and said he started to ask the Senator if he would please explain it to him.

I think this subject is of sufficient importance, however, that we can repeat the things that we have often said and heard. I don't know of a topic that is of more importance at this particular time than the correlation and coordination of the various agencies working in the field of agriculture.

When the TVA was charged with the program dealing with the natural and human resources in a region that was rich in resources but poor in terms of opportunities for its people, it had the responsibility of trying to decide how to take hold of the job. Those charged with the responsibility of determining how this might be done took account of the fact that there were programs already going on in the region. There were people in institutions trying to serve the people and they chose and chose wisely, I think, to try to knit together their activities in an overall correlated, integrated program.

This matter of how we work together is probably more important now than heretofore. New programs are coming to this region and to agriculture throughout the United States. We hear a lot at this time about the difficulty of working together: the matter of overlapping and duplication, the matter of conflict, the matter of getting in each other's way. We have had about a decade of experience here in the Tennessee Valley working within the framework of a program that gives emphasis to complementing and supplementing that which is already being done.

Whether we are wise enough and farsighted enough to take advantage of the opportunity to demonstrate that an integrated program can be made to work remains to be seen. I think this is an experiment that is extremely important and one that is certainly timely in its implications. We cannot fail in our responsibility to see it succeed as a demonstration of what can be done by different levels of government.

We live in a dynamic period--a period when many adjustments must be made. Some of these will probably be drastic. At the best, these drastic adjustments will be painful--transition periods have always been painful. But, certainly, with the agencies and the number of people highly trained that transition period ought to be made less painful and ought to be accelerated.

We talk about the correlation of programs and the integration of activities. That is rather broad in its scope and implication. I don't think it stops with the projects we do jointly. It involves all the activities that are going on in the field of agriculture. It means the determination of what agency or what group of people can best do a given job. An integrated program means that we must think about something more than the particular problems or projects on which we work.

I wonder, sometimes, whether we don't consider and appraise our program in the field of agriculture too narrowly. I think we recognize the fact that in order to attain the ends we have set for ourselves in agriculture a lot of things have to be done outside the field of agriculture itself. We work within the scope of an overall economy. I heard Dr. Nourse say not long ago that he had been accused of abandoning his field of agricultural

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economics. But he said he found that he had to jump the pasture fence with a problem and go to town because the solution of it was oftentimes found outside agriculture. It seems to me that those of us interested in and working with the TVA program do have an opportunity to see that agriculture ties in with other problems and if we can't deal with these ourselves, we certainly have an opportunity of encouraging others who are interested in those problems to work on them and correlate them with the work that we are trying to do in the field of agriculture.

Mr. Clapp has expressed a fine philosophy here in terms of working together, in terms of integrated activities. I doubt that anyone would quarrel with the philosophy expressed here. But having a wholesome outlook and philosophy is not enough. We must harness these to an action program and in order to do that, we need an organization or some mechanism that will encourage and make it easy to do the job. In the early days of the development of this program, recognition was given to that need and an expression of it was given in terms of a Memorandum of Understanding. And even though I had seen that document, I had forgotten the real implications of it. I know you have it in your files and I know you have read it. I wonder if it would be amiss to read again that document that was set up as a guide. I am going to direct your attention again to some of it.

STATEMENT
AND
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

• • •

Relative to

Systematic Procedure for a Coordinated Program
Of Agricultural Research, Extension, and Land-Use Planning
Within the Region of the Tennessee Valley Authority

The Memorandum then proceeds with a STATEMENT OF INTENTIONS among the parties to it and concludes the statement with this significant paragraph:

- (6) THEREFORE, For the purpose of providing a systematic procedure for carrying out agricultural research and extension for their respective States, and to secure the coordination of a regional program throughout the Tennessee Valley area, the State institutions, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Tennessee Valley Authority consider it desirable to enter into a memorandum of understanding in accordance with the basis of understanding which has existed for many years between the United States Department of Agriculture and the State institutions for the conduct of research and extension projects.

The scope of cooperative activity among the parties, you will note, is quite broad, as expressed in the OBJECT of the parties:

To coordinate those phases of the research, extension, land-use planning, and educational activities of these agencies which are

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related to a unified, regional agricultural program.

As a device or mechanism for facilitating the development of such a coordinated program in the Tennessee Valley, provision was made for appointment of a STATE CONTACT OFFICER by the land-grant college in each of the Valley States and for the establishment of a CORRELATING COMMITTEE of three members and an executive secretary.

Finally, "to promote coordinated effort in meeting problems of the region", the Memorandum outlined the following PROCEDURE "to serve as a guide rather than as a complete formula":

- (1) The State contact officer, to be selected by the Director of the Experiment Station and the Director of Extension in the respective State, and the station and extension staff, will decide upon adjustments of the State program to best coordinate with the program of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- (2) Proposals for a joint coordinated activity on the part of two or more States, the Department of Agriculture, and/or the Tennessee Valley Authority may be submitted by one or more States to the representatives of the State Agricultural Colleges on the Correlating Committee. In like manner, agencies of the Department of Agriculture or of the Tennessee Valley Authority may submit proposals for joint coordinated activities to the Correlating Committee through their respective representative on this Committee, or the Correlating Committee may initiate proposals for joint coordinated activities.
- (3) Proposals for joint coordinated activities which the Correlating Committee consider of sufficient merit to warrant formulation of a project involving two or more agencies will be submitted to all parties to this memorandum of understanding with suggestions and recommendations.

I don't know what will come out of this joint effort of the TVA, USDA, and the colleges, but I think one of the major contributions that can be made is to demonstrate to the people of this region and to the country generally that this type of program will work and can be made effective. I feel that this Memorandum provides an excellent framework and guide within which the various groups may work. This joint activity in the Tennessee Valley and among the Valley States cannot and must not fail in terms of its purpose of serving the people and in terms of the purpose of showing that we can work together towards mutual objectives.

The Chairman indicated this morning that an objective, critical appraisal of the integrated program under the Memorandum of Understanding was being made by a competent research agency. If this study reveals deficiencies in the Memorandum and the working procedures provided by it, then these should be corrected. If the program is to be successful, it must be carried out within the framework provided and agreed upon by the respective cooperating agencies. Any compromise on this point is likely to seriously jeopardize the success of the joint undertaking.

BUDGET AND PROGRAM

EFFECTS OF RECENT LEGISLATIVE
AND BUDGETARY ACTIONS OF CONGRESS

On the Budget^{16/}
by
Neil Bass

I am pleased indeed to at least make an effort to present to you some of the problems that arise out of the budget process. Afterward, Mr. McAmis will review for you the effects of the final action of the Congress on the joint cooperative program in fiscal year 1948. At the outset, I would like to point out that although the budget process requires a cycle around the calendar, I do not wish to leave the impression that all the TVA staff does is to make budgets!

In describing the preparation and presentation of the 1948 budget, I'd like to do so against the backlog of current limitations that were in effect for the national budget this year in the Congress. As you know, it was a prescribed national policy that this would be an economy budget. The Bureau of the Budget which gives expression to the national policy was confronted with the fact that out of the total national income there can be just a certain percent and no more collected through taxation to carry out the responsibilities of government. They were confronted with the fact that out of the total amount collected, about 85 percent of it was required for programs out of their hands such as debt, national defense, international affairs, veterans' payments, etc. So that the amount was a very limited one indeed that could be appropriated for public works and developmental programs.

I want to bring out that in the process of formulation of the TVA budget, there is a succession of steps which lead to a determination of what the particular budget for the cooperative activities of particular interest to this group should be in this region. They start with a collaboration between the TVA and the various colleges on the basis of the work program for the next particular year. We have to bear in mind that the work year is a calendar year and the fiscal or budget year runs from July 1 to June 30. We are thus confronted with a mechanical problem. A part of the backdrop that we need to consider in this picture was the fact that the political complexion of Congress had changed and many of the committees had a majority of new members who had to become familiar with the program. The budget process was delayed to the point that the final action on the TVA 1948 budget was delayed until well after beginning of the fiscal year.

Now we all look upon the budget process, the presentations of the programs to the Congress, as being a most wholesome activity indeed. Congress has the responsibility for appraising the accomplishments obtained with the public funds appropriated and it is not only fitting and appropriate, but something that we actually look forward to, to discuss the objectives of the regional program here and give an accounting as to what is being done with the money.

16/ Statement made to the Twenty-Eighth Valley-States Conference, Knoxville, Tennessee, Wednesday, October 1, 1947. See text, p. 29.

NEIL BASS

I'd like now to just follow the steps through. The budget was initiated out of the collaboration between the TVA staff and your extension and experiment station staffs, and thereby the level of the program is determined and the amount of funds arrived at for funds of the forthcoming work period. Following the computation of these requirements, we then go before our budget offices in TVA for the first squeezing process, let me add, and then the Board of the TVA to review our budget requests.

In this particular year, TVA was conscious of, and responsive to, the need of requesting the minimum amount of money to carry on this joint program of resource development in the region and we went to the Congress with a reduced budget. Whereas, the expendable level had been \$7,476,000 in the preceding fiscal year, our request was almost even \$6,000,000 for 1948, or a reduction of approximately 20 percent under the going program of the previous year. After thoroughly considering the program as presented, the Congress further reduced the amount allowed.

The two amounts that this group is most concerned with are the costs of planning and carrying out the joint program. These include, first, reimbursements to the colleges for the work done by their experiment stations, county agents, etc. These items were reduced by \$25,000, mainly applicable to personnel engaged in this program. The second sizeable amount for expenditures in this program is for fertilizer materials that go to test-demonstration farms. For fertilizer, we requested \$1,900,000, and the Congress reduced that by \$375,000. So the further reduction of the reduced budget was about 20 percent. We thus came up against the very practical problem around the middle of July, when the budget was approved, of presenting to the various colleges and other agencies who work with us in this program the necessity for downward readjustments in the going program.

On the Program^{17/}
by
J. C. McAmis

With a reduced budget we must give careful consideration to priorities for which the money is spent. After having set these priorities as best we could, we went to each of the State institutions and explained them to your people and the reasoning back of our decisions. When I list for you now these priorities, I do not mean that one has precedence over the other--we think of them as a whole. From the TVA's standpoint, it was felt that the money should be spent at the points where TVA could be of the most help by supplementing the work which the institutions were carrying on. Therefore, we felt that the first job of the TVA in this program is:

1. To develop improved processes of mineral fertilizers, with emphasis on phosphates; in short, to keep the plants running. That is an obligation of TVA. This leads to the next step:

17/ Statement made to the Twenty-Eighth Valley-States Conference, Knoxville, Tennessee, Wednesday, October 1, 1947. See text, p. 29.

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2. Making this material available to select groups of farmers for experimental and educational use. I will return to this phase of the job later on, as I want to try to state clearly and definitely the way we look at it.
3. The next priority deals with ways those materials are used. We are interested in both the use of them by farmers for their own benefits and also the use of them as it affects the land-water relationship. Therefore, it is necessary to keep trained people in the field who can put in the hands of the farm people the best research information from the colleges and the best experience results gained in the communities. This means placing priorities on the people in the field at the county level in order to carry out the program at that level. So far as the work of these people in the field is concerned, we feel that:
4. Priority should be given to analyses of the results of previous work. We have been pretty weak on that and I think we merit a little criticism. Of course, there are reasons for this delay--the war and the newness of the project--but we feel that it is highly important that more effort be devoted to getting measures of results of the work. We should have at least one person at headquarters to help the field staff make the analyses.

(On the strictly research side, we would like to see the experiment stations take over the normal testing of fertilizers in the laboratories and do it as far as possible on their own funds or funds which they have under control, thus relieving TVA of that financial burden. We feel that there are some research projects which the institutions are now carrying on which we can no longer support. The project on testing anhydrous ammonia in the Mississippi Delta is an example. This is in line with our contracts which state that when and as you have the money to carry on these research projects that you will do so.)

5. We need to invest more of our research money in the measurement of test-demonstration results so as to get some quantitative statement of the relationship of land use to water use as it appears on the farms and as it relates to the stream. We have just had a conference with the Virginia people and work has been undertaken in southwest Virginia along this line. We are putting some research money into that.
6. Along with that is another change that we have suggested. I said earlier that we needed quantitative measurements on the test-demonstration farms, and you recall that Mr. Clapp referred to the fact that we haven't yet demonstrated the economic possibilities of this program. To get that we must use these selected farms as samples of what may be applied to farms generally. If they are to be used as samples, then we must know what they are samples of. And I am just sure we don't know this in very specific and definite terms. In other words, it seems to us that we need to get some

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sort of a classification of an inventory of agriculture throughout the region, or representative areas. That is the purpose of our suggestion to your staffs that they undertake to work out a method by which we could superimpose on the soil survey (using it as a basis) an inventory or a mapping of farm conditions with respect to those things that are important in applying results of past test-demonstration work and in guiding what we do in the future. That project is under way in Mississippi and we have been talking about it in Tennessee; then we want to cross the line into Kentucky. We have put some priority on that farm classification job and feel that it is important.

7. In spite of all the heat being generated in the country about farm cooperatives, we still believe that, working under the philosophy Mr. Clapp talked about, there is no substitute for organized groups of people working together in the formulation and conduct of rural programs. And so we have put a priority on cooperatives.

I wish now to refer again to the priority mentioned second. That is, the necessity of making available new products for educational purposes to selected farms at little or no cost. As Mr. Bass indicated, Congress has raised the question of so-called "free fertilizer". We all know that fertilizer which has been used in test-demonstration work is not "free fertilizer" but an essential part of the educational method which has been adopted in the Valley. The production of new phosphates is the unique responsibility of the TVA and must receive high priority in our work. The responsibility of getting the new products used under the right conditions is in the hands of the colleges and organized groups of farmers.

We have not requested in recent years the amount of funds that would be required to operate all of the plants at the Shoals and make all of the production available for test-demonstration purposes. Our requests for this current fiscal year was for enough money to operate the fused tricalcium plant at Godwin and to expand our production of calcium metaphosphate and to use all of these two new products for test-demonstration purposes. In addition, we had asked for enough money to continue the use of triple superphosphate on a limited number of selected unit and area farms. Fortunately, our funds were not cut below the point which would make this possible. Otherwise, we would have faced the intolerable choice of either closing the plants or operating on a scale which would not permit the determinations that need to be made in the processes of production or of selling the products on the commercial market at the same time they are being tested. This illustrates the fact that we must keep our scale of operation of the plants aligned with the scale of testing the products. We think we have worked that out for the current year, provided that during the year some of you further reduce the number of farms using triple superphosphate and take on new farms using calcium metaphosphate and fused tricalcium phosphate. That means quite a turnover and involves quite a job of administration. I think it is very important that the people in the counties understand all this.

We are gradually going out of the use of triple superphosphate in test-demonstrations. That brings up the question of what is the operation of the product and also calls for a review of what the results of the use of this product are.

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It is important that the correct answers be given to these questions.

We want very much for you to understand all of this and to realize how important it is to do the best job we can in aligning our work in the field with our work at the Shoals with respect to calcium metaphosphate and fused tricalcium phosphate and aligning all of that with the budget. We lack sufficient funds to continue assistant county agents in all of the counties in the Valley. The operations at the Shoals and proper use of the materials through the assistant county agents must be tied together in the best possible alignment.

We have found a very good understanding regarding all this in the colleges and we found, in most cases, an intention not to see the program reduced but to carry on at the full scale. That is the kind of attitude and position that I feel we have reason to expect and the kind which gratifies us a great deal.

LIST OF MEETINGS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Proceedings</u>
1	1933, September 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 2 pp.
2	1933, October 7	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 1 p.
3	1934, July 6-7	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
4	1934, October 27	Muscle Shoals, Alabama	Mimeo., 13 pp.
5	1935, December 12	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 15 pp.
6	1936, June 26-27	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Mimeo., 20 pp.
7	1937, February 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
8	1937, July 10	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 10 pp.
9	1937, November 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 5 pp.
10	1938, April 25	Knoxville, Tennessee	Typed, 12 pp.
11	1938, October 4	Atlanta, Georgia	Typed, 10 pp.
12	1939, April 4	Birmingham, Alabama	Typed, 9 pp.
13	1939, October 3	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Typed, 9 pp.
14	1940, April 2	Knoxville, Tennessee	Mimeo., 17 pp.
15	1940, October 1	Asheville, North Carolina	Typed, 9 pp.
16	1941, March 4-5	Florence, Alabama	Mimeo., 32 pp.
17	1941, October 28	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 13 pp.
18	1942, March 3	Roanoke, Virginia	Mimeo., 13 pp.
19	1942, October 6	Knoxville, Tennessee	Mimeo., 44 pp.
20	1943, May 13	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 20 pp.
21	1944, April 3	Knoxville, Tennessee	Hecto., 61 pp.
22	1944, October 3	Birmingham, Alabama	Hecto., 74 pp.
23	1945, April 3	Atlanta, Georgia	Hecto., 68 pp.
24	1945, October 5	Chattanooga, Tennessee	Hecto., 88 pp.
25	1946, April 3	Atlanta, Georgia	Mimeo., 77 pp.
26	1946, October 2	Biloxi, Mississippi	Mimeo., 93 pp.
27	1947, April 2	Abingdon, Virginia	Mimeo., 86 pp.
28	1947, October 1	Knoxville, Tennessee	Dupli., 71 pp.

